



BLUE BOOK

INAUGURATION

and

INDUCTION INTO OFFICE

of

His Excellency

MANUEL A. ROXAS

as President of the Philippines

and

The Honorable ELPIDIO QUIRINO

as Vice President of the Philippines

Manila, Tuesday, May 28, 1946

THE PRESIDENT —

*"Our appointment with destiny is upon us. . .
I ask from the nation the full and undivided sup-
port of heart, mind and energy for the necessary
tasks which await us."*

—From His Inaugural Address



Manuel Acuña Roxas

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OFFICIAL PROGRAM

Inaugural Day, May 28

7:00 o'clock a. m.

The main doors of the City Hall will be opened to those entitled to sit at the center of the ceremonial platform. The right and left wings of the ceremonial platform will be opened to the ladies and other guests with admission cards.

Participating groups and other delegations representing the various departments, bureaus, offices and agencies of the national government, the provincial and municipal governments, civic, commercial and industrial organizations, foreign communities, educational institutions, and civic organizations will occupy the sections respectively assigned to them.

The general public will assemble at the places designated for them.

7:30 o'clock a. m.

The main doors of the City Hall will be opened to the following officials and distinguished guests who, upon arrival, will be escorted to their respective assembly places as follows:

The MEMBERS of the Consular Corps

The CHIEF OF STAFF, Philippine Army and Staff

The MEMBERS of the House of Representatives

The MEMBERS of the Senate

The ASSOCIATE JUSTICES of the Supreme Court

The MEMBERS of the new Cabinet

The CHIEF JUSTICE of the Supreme Court

The SPEAKER of the House of Representatives

The PRESIDENT of the Senate

The COMMANDER, Philippine Sea Frontier, United States Navy and Staff

The COMMANDING GENERAL, Army Forces Western Pacific, United States Army and Staff

Assemblage

8:15 o'clock a. m.

The officials and guests assembled at the City Hall will proceed to the ceremonial platform in the following order:

The COMMANDING GENERAL, Army Forces Western Pacific, United States Army and Staff

The COMMANDER, Philippine Sea Frontier, United States Navy and Staff

The PRESIDENT of the Senate

The SPEAKER of the House of Representatives

The CHIEF JUSTICE of the Supreme Court

The MEMBERS of the new Cabinet

The ASSOCIATE JUSTICES of the Supreme Court

The MEMBERS of the Senate

The MEMBERS of the House of Representatives

The CHIEF OF STAFF, Philippine Army and Staff

The MEMBERS of the Consular Corps

8:40 o'clock a. m.

The United States High Commissioner to the Philippines and Staff will leave his residence preceded by a Cavalry Escort of the United States Army.

8:45 o'clock a. m.

The President, the President-elect, and the Vice President-elect will leave Malacañan preceded by a Cavalry Escort of the Philippine Army.

8:50 o'clock a. m.

The arrival at the ceremonial platform of the following officials will be announced by a bugle call which will be the signal for the public to rise:

The UNITED STATES HIGH COMMISSIONER to the Philippines.

Upon the appearance of the United States High Commissioner at the ceremonial stand, four ruffles and four flourishes will be sounded.

The PRESIDENT, the PRESIDENT-ELECT, and the VICE PRESIDENT-ELECT.

Ceremonies

9:00 o'clock a. m.

Presentation of the National Colors.

The American Flag will be borne by members of the United States Army.

"UNITED STATES NATIONAL ANTHEM," by the Philippine Army Band.

The Philippine Flag will be borne by members of the Philippine Army.

"PHILIPPINE NATIONAL ANTHEM," by the Philippine Army Band.

Invocation by His Grace, the Most Reverend GABRIEL M. REYES, D.D., Archbishop of Cebu.

Reading by the President of the Senate of the Proclamation by the Congress of the Philippines announcing the results of the elections in the Philippines.

Administration of the Oath of Office to President-elect MANUEL ROXAS by the HON. MANUEL V. MORAN, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Philippines.

As the President rises to take the oath the public will also rise and will remain standing until the gun salute and the ruffles and flourishes, and the playing of the Philippine National Anthem, in the order indicated, are completed.

Administration of the Oath of Office to Vice President-elect ELPIDIO QUIRINO, by the HON. MANUEL V. MORAN, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Philippines.

Inaugural Address by the PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES.

"PANGULONG ROXAS," March by the Philippine Army Band.

Parade

10:00 o'clock a. m.

A bugle call will be sounded to indicate the start of the parade to be reviewed by the President.

ORDER OF UNITS

GRAND MARSHAL

MAJ. GEN. RAFAEL JALANDONI
Chief of Staff, Philippine Army

MILITARY PARTICIPATION

Military Police Command
Philippine Army
Guerrilla Organizations

CIVIC PARTICIPATION

Departments, Bureaus, Offices and Agencies of the National Government.

City of Manila.

Women's Organizations.

Educational Institutions and Youth Organizations.

Provincial and City Participations.

Civic Organizations and Chambers of Commerce.

Labor Participation.

Miscellaneous Units.

Upon the completion of the Parade the PRESIDENT will proceed to Malacañan Palace preceded by a cavalry escort. Outside the gates of Malacañan, the cavalry escort will be relieved by the Presidential Guards.

Recession

12:00 o'clock noon

Upon the conclusion of the Inaugural Ceremonies, the following officials will retire in the order given:

The PRESIDENT of the Philippines

The UNITED STATES HIGH COMMISSIONER

Official Calls

12:30 o'clock p. m.

The PRESIDENT will receive the following officials at Malacañan Palace:

The VICE PRESIDENT of the Philippines

The CHIEF JUSTICE and ASSOCIATE JUSTICES of the Supreme Court

The MEMBERS of the Cabinet

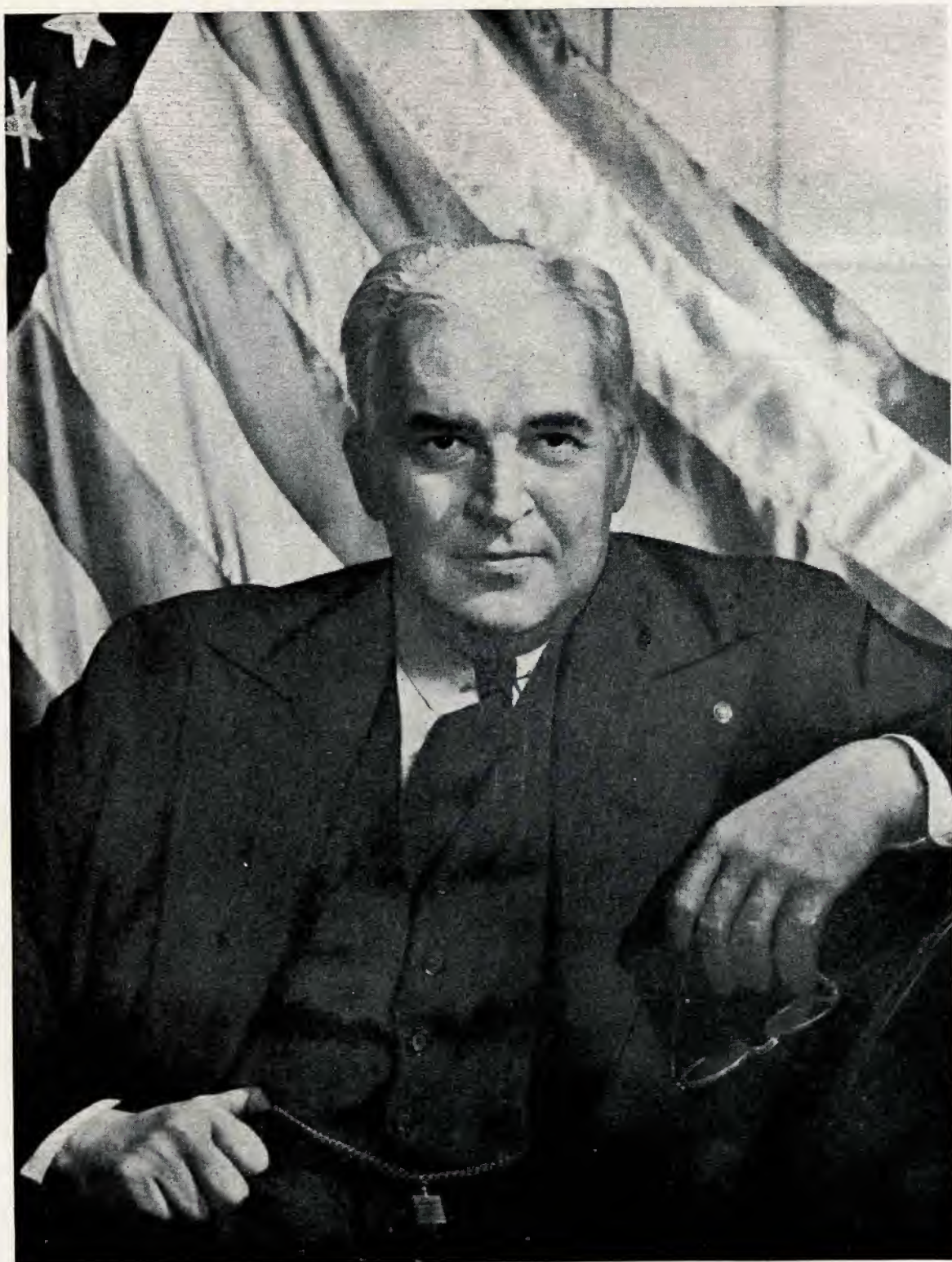
The MEMBERS of the Senate

The MEMBERS of the House of Representatives



The Inaugural Parade





Paul Vories McNutt

FOREWORD

It happens not infrequently in history that the times call for a man and that man appears. The future of the Philippines as a nation is the responsibility of the people, but without energetic leadership, the very magnitude of the task ahead might well breed despair. It is fortunate that these critical times produced in the person of the freely chosen leader of the Philippine people a man of such strength and inspiration as Manuel Roxas. In a larger sense, the assumption by Manuel Roxas of the leadership of his people is a reflection of the basic health and strength of the Philippine nation.

When President Roxas took his oath of office, he assumed the task of leading a people from destruction to recovery and from prostration to reconstruction in a world shaken to its foundations by the grinding impact of war. In this shell-shocked world, the Philippine Republic is soon to emerge as an independent entity, one of the many small nations of the earth.

Courage and leadership are required. Those qualities are precisely those which appear in President Roxas. A democratic dynamism is needed to meet the problems that will crowd in upon the Philippine people from every side. The institutions of democracy established here under the protection of American sovereignty will be called upon to meet their great test. They will be required to adapt themselves to emergencies and to initiate and test untried solutions of monumental problems. The great advantages of the democratic system lie in the fact that experimental solutions will be tested not only by experience but also by the impact of these solutions on the touchstone of public opinion and by exposure to the health-giving atmosphere of free public discussion.

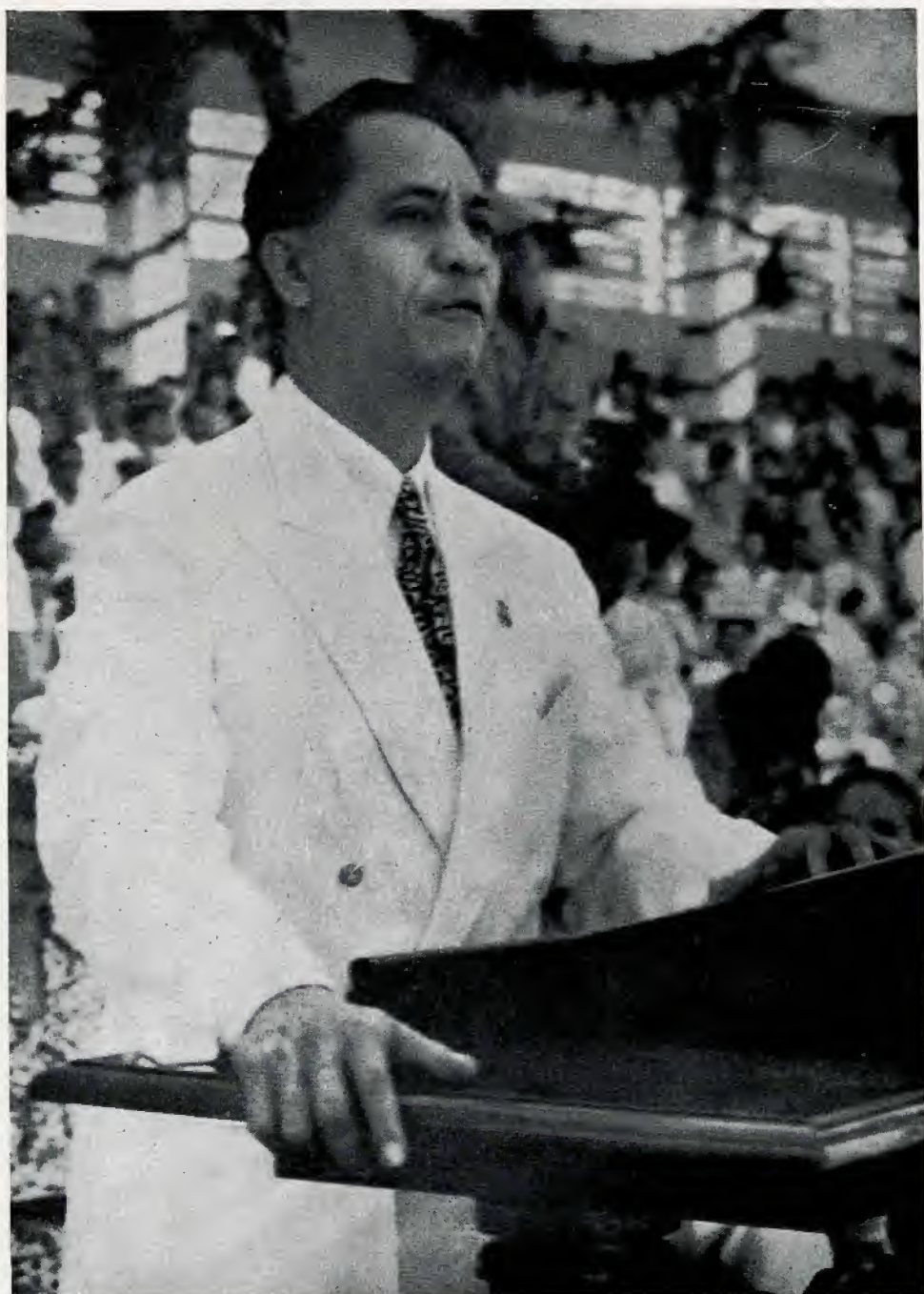
In such a process, the training and background of President Roxas, and his avowed dedication to democratic principles, will stand the Philippine people in good stead. His dynamic leadership, in a framework of devotion to liberal ideals, is exactly the ingredient to bring order out of what otherwise might be chaos.

Sound judgment is essential in such a leader, but equally essential is the boldness to try and to fail, and a willingness to acknowledge error and to start over again with undiminished resolution and energy.

I believe that the people of the Philippines have produced in Manuel Roxas such a statesman. I have confidence that he will give to his responsibilities the undivided devotion of his mind and energies. His success will be the success of the people.

PAUL V. McNUTT

United States High Commissioner to the Philippines



ROXAS, THE PRESIDENT

Inaugural Address

M^Y COUNTRYMEN:

I have taken my oath as President of the Philippines to defend and support the Constitution and to enforce the laws of our country. I assume in all humbleness the complex responsibilities which you have chosen to give me. I pledge my efforts and my life to discharge them with whatever talent, strength and energy I can muster. But those responsibilities must be shared by the Congress, by the other branches of government, and, in the last analysis, by all the people of the Philippines who face together the great test of the future. I would not be content to assume this office, I would not have the hope to discharge the duties assigned me if I were not confident that my countrymen are ready and capable of sharing in full measure the work and sacrifices which lie ahead. Certainly no people in recent history have been called upon to surmount the obstacles which confront us today. But I have supreme faith in the ability of our people to reach the goals we seek. I ask from the nation the full and undivided support of heart, mind and energy for the necessary tasks which await us.

In our traditions there are ample sources of inspiration. From the recent past we have the standard of dynamic leadership erected by Manuel Quezon, that mighty champion of independence and great friend and benefactor of the masses of the people. We have the spotless integrity and noble patriotism of Sergio Osmeña who grasped the banner of leadership when the incomparable Quezon was taken from us.

Our appointment with destiny is upon us. In five weeks we will be a free Republic. Our noble aspirations for nationhood, long cherished and arduously contended for by our people, will be realized. We will enter upon a new existence in which our individual lives will form together a single current, recognized and identified in the ebb and flow of world events as distinctly Filipino.

Yet look about you, my fellow-citizens. The tragic evidence of recent history stares at us from the broken ruins of our cities and the wasting acres of our soil. Beneath the surface of our daily strivings lie deep the wounds of war and economic prostration. The toppled columns of the Legislative Building before which we stand are mute and weeping symbols of the land we have inherited from war.

Unemployment is increasing, as the United States armed forces decrease the tempo of activities here. Our soldiers are being discharged in growing numbers to swell the ranks of those who must find work and livelihood. Many of those who have work are employed in trades dependent on the rapidly shrinking expenditures of the Army and Navy.

There is hunger among us. In the mountain provinces and in other far-flung areas of our land children starve. Prices race with wages in the destructive elevators of inflation. The black market with all its attendant evils of disrespect for law and public morality thrives in the channels of commerce.

Plagues of rats and locusts gnaw at our food supplies. Public health and sanitation have been set back a quarter of a century.

Housing for most of our urban citizens is shocking in its inadequacy and squalor. Disease and epidemic threaten, and we have to thank the Divine Providence that the toll of death is still relatively small.

Our communications are destroyed, stolen or disrupted, and many of our countrymen are still today cut off from the main currents of national life. Schools have been burned and teachers have been killed; our educational system is in large measure a shambles.

I have sketched a dark landscape, a bleak prospect for our future. I have not meant unduly to dramatize our ills. I do not wish to parade the sackcloth and ashes of our people. Nevertheless it is necessary to know the truth. Many of us live today in the chambered Nautilus of our own mental construction. There are those who close their eyes to the problems that confront us, and prefer to direct the national attention and the national energy at objects outside of ourselves, at fancied enemies, at fancied fears of imperialistic aggression. The coincidence of easy money and high prices gives to some of our people the false illusion of national prosperity and the mad notion that we have time to dally and debate. The prosperity of money and prices is a hallucination, a nightmarish dream resulting from the scarcity of commodities and the influx of a half billion dollars of troop money. Soon, very soon, we must awake from that dream. We will find that mere money, bloated by inflation and circulating in narrow channels, does not bring about prosperity and national well-being. Every day, that money is being siphoned from our land by more and more imports—not productive imports, but imports of consumption. The well-being of the tradesman alone is not the well-being of our people. Disaster awaits us tomorrow if we do not rouse ourselves and get back to work, to productive work.

I recall our national temper and our national condition five years ago, the last year of the generation of peace.

We had then a land of comparative plenty. The products of our fields and farms were flowing in a never-ending stream across the oceans to the United States, to Europe, to China—even to Japan and Russia. The

Government was rich in revenue from taxes, from customs, and from the refunded collections on Philippine products processed and taxed in the United States. We were in the midst of a program aimed at the eventual achievement of social justice for the underprivileged elements of our population. Yes, we had those elements then, as we have them now. We must not imagine that economic maladjustments, land hunger and farm tenancy are problems born of recent years. They are as old as our present civilization in the Philippines.

The brutal hand of war spread its breath across our land and blotted out not only our progress toward a fuller life for all, but our entire economy, all the economic goods and tools we had amassed by a century of labor. We had not expected to be a battleground. We had not expected war. Nor were we alone among the peoples of the earth in our lack of understanding of the military aims of our enemies.

We were treacherously attacked; soon, despite the unmeasured heroism of our men at arms and of their gallant American comrades on Bataan and Corregidor, despite the magnificent courage and leadership of General Douglas MacArthur, our land was conquered. A new sovereignty, by dint of force, was imposed upon us. From the beginning the Filipinos had indicated by word and deed that the fate of the United States in this global conflict was the fate of the Philippines. President Quezon offered the United States the blood and treasure of the Filipino people until victory came. We did not then realize how complete that offer was!

For three and a half years we were an unwilling part of the Japanese sphere of conquest. But though the land was possessed, there was never a moment in which our hearts or convictions faltered. The Filipinos discharged their debt of allegiance to the United States with a payment of loyalty which has never been surpassed.

I need not refer further in phrase or word to the gallantry of our countrymen in their resistance to the Japanese. The deeds of the Filipino people have been celebrated wherever men have gathered to pay tribute to heroism, courage and fidelity. Their gallantry has become an epic, a by-word, a standard by which all heroism may be measured. Many have tried to explain that heroism and that loyalty. But like all heroism it rises above the logic of mere reason. I judge it a proof and product of the passion for democracy and freedom which America has taught us during 48 years. That teaching took deep root in a soil made fertile by our great heroes of pre-American days—Rizal, Mabini and Bonifacio. Our hearts were ready when the Americans came in 1898. By the manner in which America discharged her trust, we developed a devotion to that great nation which I know will exist for all time.

A nation is something more than the people who inhabit a geographic area. It is a spirit, a tradition and a way of life. There have been Americans whom we have disliked. There have been American administrations from which we have received scant comfort. There have been American Governors General with whom we have quarreled. But we have

never had cause to waver in our confidence or faith in America. We have clasped to our bosom her system of government, her language, her institutions, her historical traditions. We have made them ours. We cannot forget this fact and this great truth. We are to be a free nation largely because we were aided in that direction by the love of liberty and the goodwill of the American people. If we succeed as a nation, if we are able to survive as a nation—and of course we will—we will have America to thank. I bear witness to the fact that America stands ready to help, without selfishness, without motive except to reward us for our loyalty and to advance in our land the great cause of democracy and freedom for which Americans and Filipinos died together, in many corners of the earth in the past four years.

I find no dream of empire in America. While cognizant of power, America, as a nation, is troubled in the use of that power by an earnest and heartfelt desire to advance not the cause of greed but the cause of freedom. We are and shall be a living monument to this fact.

Yet we have today in our own land a few among us who would have us believe that we are in danger of an imperialistic invasion from the very nation which is granting us our sovereignty. They would have us believe that the American Republic, resplendent in her power and prestige as the leader of democracy and as the spokesman for freedom, would lend herself to a theft of our national heritage for the sake of a thimblefull of profits. No, my mind will not stoop to as low a conceit as that. The nation which spent three hundred billion dollars to arm the hosts of freedom, the nation which has spent and is spending so much of its substance not only to free but also to feed the hungry peoples of the earth will not do that. Small minds see small deeds. I will not place my Government in the position of accusing the United States Congress of willingly conspiring to cheat us of our birthright. I admit the possibility of error in the United States Congress as in any other constitutional body. But I have faith that justice will be done us by a country which has been our mother, our protector, our liberator and now our benefactor. In this world, the balances of justice move only on great momentums. I am firmly convinced that when the scales point unmistakably to injustice being rendered us, the United States Congress will grant us redress in full and generous measure.

I have no fears from a nation which idolizes humanity and crowns with laurels those who fight for freedom and brotherhood. There is no greater regard in America today than the national regard for our people. Shall we sacrifice that rich regard on the altar of petty pride and foolish fears? Shall we hold up to world obloquy the country whose legions liberated us for freedom? Shall we give comfort to the enemies of liberty in the crisis which now grips the earth? The forces of evil may be defeated, but they are not dead. And there are new forces of evil growing even in nations which were our allies. I see no such forces reflected in the policies of the United States.

Let us strengthen as much as we can the hand of the nation which

stands clearly in the world's confusion today for democracy and for justice under law. Let us bide our time for the rectification of alleged impositions. When the time comes, let us present facts rather than fears.

The gratitude of the Filipino people to America is great and enduring. Our feeling toward America is not represented by the loud complaints of an articulate few in our midst. I say in the presence of our great American High Commissioner—one of the ablest and most unselfish of our advocates and friends—that the America of Franklin D. Roosevelt and of President Truman is a land we love and respect. The mighty concern that these men have felt for our welfare dwarfs the magnitude of our fancied ills against the United States today.

Meanwhile, with the tools which have been provided us, we must move forward without pause to bind up this nation's wounds, to toil, to make, and to build. We have, and will have, a market for our produce. We must concentrate on production, on ever-increasing production. This nation must produce to live. We must have income from abroad—income from exports. We must have that income so that we may buy the machines, hire the technical skills, and, for a time, buy the food which we need to sustain our strength and impart vigor and health to our young. That task must be begun now, today. The time for action has come. The national energy, in all its parts, must be focussed on a single purpose, on the rehabilitation of our destroyed and ravaged economic enterprises—on rice, on sugar, on coconuts, on abaca, on coconut oil, on cigars and tobacco—on gold and chrome, and manganese and lumber. We must foster the enterprises which will raise the national income and bring in financial returns from abroad.

But our aim is not alone to rebuild the economy that was broken and destroyed by war. That is only the beginning of our task, stupendous as it is. We must rebuild, repair, and replace. We must feed the hungry and heal the sick and disabled. We must care for the widows and orphans of our soldier dead. We must wage war against inflation and unemployment. That is the obvious foundation stone of national rehabilitation. But we know, we have long known, that the narrow economy of the past must be broadened. The national structure must be sufficient to house the energies of the whole people. For the Philippines to fit into the pattern of the 20th century, to take its place as an equal among the nations of the earth, we must industrialize; we must make as well as grow. Only in this way can we raise to substantial and permanently high levels the living standards of our people. To support this kind of economy, the producers must become consumers and purchasers. They must have the income with which to buy the products of their toil. Higher wages accompanied by efficient and increased production are the true road to full employment. Increased wages and income in pesos must represent increased purchasing power. Prices must be kept under control until production and importation reach saturation levels. We must avoid a price structure based on scarcity. We must avoid a wage structure based on inflated prices. Mean-

while we must encourage the production of more and more of our primary requirements, production of things we ourselves will consume. The encouragement of production for consumption and the increase in the purchasing power of the masses are parallel paths which we must travel.

Our people are well-known for their handicraft and for their ingenuity. There are available in the world today tools and machines of which we must become the masters. There are many natural resources in our land which can be processed by the methods of modern technology into finished items for our consumption and for sale abroad. There are many small industrial and business enterprises which must attract the skills and talents of our citizens. Every encouragement must be given the Filipino to participate in all the operations of our new economy at all its levels. But this participation cannot be a grant of government. Participation in business and industry cannot be magically induced. Opportunity can be afforded but it is the responsibility of the individual and groups of individuals to strive for and capture that opportunity and, by so doing, become integral parts of the expanded economy of the nation.

Tools and implements will be needed to make this dream an actuality. Capital will be required. The savings of our own people will be called for, but they are inadequate. We must invite foreign capital, American capital, investment capital.

We may well wisely look to the great international organs, the International Monetary and Rehabilitation Bank and others, for financial aid. We may look to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. But for some of our needs we can only obtain assistance from the United States. In addition, we must remember that the United States is the source of most of the finances of all these organizations. What we can secure directly from the United States is far better and more expeditiously obtained than through the devious channels of international action. We must bear in mind in this and other connections that the great international organization of the United Nations, lofty in concept, is yet only an infant in the arena of world affairs. Recent events have demonstrated to us, as to the rest of the world, that the skeleton of the United Nations Organization must grow flesh and develop muscles of its own before it can be depended upon as a repository of our immediate hopes.

We will be as wholehearted as any nation in our devotion to the ideals of an indivisible peace and an indivisible world. We will maintain with all our strength and all our power our obligations to the United Nations, and to the causes set forth in the United Nations charter to which we are a signatory. In the same way we will maintain friendly and honorable relations with all our neighbors and look forward to the day when peace and security will be maintained by mutual consent and by the collective conscience of mankind.

But until that happy day dawns upon us, we can much more securely repose our fate in the understanding and comradeship which exist between the Philippines and the United States than in the hope of an international

morality which, however desirable, is still today in the process of development. We are fortunate to have as the guarantor of our security the United States of America, which is today the bulwark and support of small nations everywhere in the world.

I have spoken of the past; I have spoken of the future; I have not spoken much of the present. I have suggested some of the problems we face. I have not referred to one of our most urgent ones.

In some few provinces of our land the rule of law and order has yielded to the rule of force and terror. Using economic injustice as a rallying cry, demagogues have destroyed the precious fabric of public faith in democratic procedure. The faith of the people in government and in law must be restored. I pledge myself to rectify injustice, but I likewise pledge myself to restore the role of law and government as the arbiter of right among the people.

A great American who loved mankind and died in its name, Abraham Lincoln, once said, "Among free men there can be no successful appeal from the ballot to the bullet. . . they who take such appeal are sure to lose their case and pay the cost".

This great humanitarian could not be accused of placing the values of law above human values. He recognized as do all right-minded men that if government has one function, it is to insure the reign of law for the protection of the weak in their inalienable rights—the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. This Government is pledged to maintain the rights of the underprivileged with all its strength and all its power. It will see justice done to the poor, the lowly and the disinherited. But it will not sanction, it will not permit, it will oppose with every force at its command if necessary the imposition of extra-legal rule over any section of this country by any group of self-anointed leaders or individuals. The show of arms and terror will not daunt us. Defiance will not obtain from us a single additional iota of justice. Justice is absolute and is not to be measured by strength of contention.

We will move with maximum speed to cure the ills which beset the landless and the tenants, the hungry and the unemployed. Only unavoidable lack of means can delay the full execution of this policy. A new tenancy law, granting a greater share of the produce of the land to those who till the soil will be recommended; usury will be stamped out; lands will be purchased by Government and re-sold to tenants; new agricultural areas will be opened to settlement; modern methods of agriculture will be taught, and farm machinery will be made available for purchase. It is my aim to raise the status of the farm worker, to increase his earnings, to spread wide the benefits of modern technology.

Labor must be given the full fruits of its toil. Its right of organization must be protected. The dignity of work, and the worker's equity in the product of his labor must be assured by Government. We will endeavor to assure economic security for all our people. But meanwhile terror must be abandoned as an instrument of justice. Lawlessness must

stop without a moment's delay. Our people, starting out on a career of nationhood, cannot permit our national efforts to be influenced by fear. This proud nation will not grant economic concessions at gun-point. Arms must be surrendered, except by those licensed to bear arms. The Government will undertake to protect each man, woman, and child in the security of his person, of his liberty, and of his property. That protection is an absolute requisite of progress.

We understand the habit of violence which developed in time of war when violence was the creed of freedom. Many of those who now hold arms illegally served well our common cause. We will not forget their services. We are not without sympathy for the centuries-old burdens of injustice visited upon some of our people. We must understand that anger will lurk in the hearts of men when the gains won by violence in war seem about to be taken away. But the rough gains achieved in the absence of law are transitory and insecure. Be assured that the welfare of those who suffered injustice in past years will be heeded. Their war-won gains will be replaced by the more substantial benefits of justice, of peace and tranquility within a framework of national prosperity and economic well-being. But first, arms must be surrendered and the leaders of violence must recognize the leaders duly chosen by the free vote of the people.

I recognize that government, in order to maintain respect for law, must in itself bear the unassailable stamp of integrity. Honesty in government is the first essential for the maintenance by the people of faith in its actions. It is a corollary of this that government must be efficient and must watch with vigilant eye the expenditures of public funds. Public officials must render public service. That is their duty. That is their responsibility. Every centavo of the people's money must be spent for the people's benefit. I intend to maintain these standards during my administration.

We have great tasks before us, tasks which challenge the very best and the most that is within us. There is no seed of effort which can be spared from the national planting. Charity and understanding must replace bitterness and anger. We cannot afford to cherish old feuds or old divisions. For the many tasks of national reconstruction, we need the thousand talents of all our people—men and women alike. The recent elections are past. Likewise the strife of war is over. Bitterness engendered by these events must be forgotten and healed. Violations of basic law will be tested and punished by law. Traitors will not escape their just desserts. But among the people, there must be no recriminations or malignancies. Errors of mind rather than of heart must be forgiven. The great test of war and sacrifice through which we have passed with such hardship will have failed in one of its few benefits if it has not taught us that only in unity can there be power, that only in singleness of national purpose can there be achieved national salvation. I do not mean to suggest that there is no room in this democracy for division of views or of parties. Vigilant, free and constructive minority organization is a spur to majority leadership and responsibility.

But as we go forward in our full faith to work out the destiny of our land and of our people, we must cling fast to one another, and to our friends across the seas; we must maintain in both our hearts and minds a gentleness of understanding as well as firmness of purpose. Sweat and sacrifice will be needed, but they will fall on barren ground, unless we move in the path of God, "with malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right".

I have faith in the wisdom of our people. I have trust in the goodness of God. Let us together maintain our faith in each other, in liberty and in the ways of democracy, and give strength to one another as we advance in our search for the evergreen pastures of peace and well-being for all. With the help of God, let us build in this our land a monument to freedom and to justice, a beacon to all mankind.



"Palace of the People" Legislative Building

Sketch by F. Amorsolo



*At the Presidential Desk, Malacañan Palace
(with Secretary to the President Emilio Abello)*

ROXAS, THE MAN

A Brief Biography

MANUEL ROXAS who by the grace of God and the will of the people has been chosen to launch the young Philippine Republic, is a lawyer, parliamentarian, orator, economist, soldier and patriot. He was born in Capiz, Capiz, on January 1, 1892, the youngest son of Gerardo Roxas and Rosario Acuña, in a trouble-laden decade. From early youth he knew tragedy.

His father was killed by the Spanish Guardia Civil who in those days were the Gestapo or Kempeitai in the Philippines. Four years after young Manuel was born, the Spaniards executed the Filipino hero, Jose Rizal, on December 30, 1896 before a firing squad. In 1898 the revolution came to a head and the Americans took possession of Manila.

Emerging from a troublesome period, young Manuel chummed with the blue-shirted American soldiers, sat on their laps and learned English. His generation is the first product of the American public schools in the Philippines. He delivered his first school declamations in English, picking mostly stirring addresses of the fiery and eloquent Patrick Henry and the ringing and humanizing address of the immortal Lincoln at Gettysburg. This influence is keenly marked in the life of Manuel Roxas. He can be revolutionary and aggressive like Henry, and as human as Lincoln. That he intends to pattern his administration after the Rail-Splitter, is apparent from his inaugural address where he quoted Lincoln liberally.

Unlike Abe Lincoln or Patrick Henry, Roxas was given the best education the family could afford in his early youth. He learned to read his primer in the public schools taught by Americans. As it was the fashion of the day to educate well-to-do children in a foreign land, young Manuel was sent to Hongkong where he studied at St. Joseph's College under British tutelage. He spent one year there and then returned to Manila to finish his elementary education. He entered Manila High School graduating in 1910.

He chose law as a profession and entered the Law School opened by the Y.M.C.A. After six months he transferred to the University of the Philippines where he finished his law with high honors in 1913. His professors said that he could have easily been the valedictorian if he cared to, but he did not work for it. He prepared to top the bar examination that same year, however, and he passed it with the highest rating.

Speaking both Spanish and English fluently, his first position while a student was that of interpreter in the Court of First Instance in the Fifteenth Judicial district. After topping the bar examination, he attracted the attention of the famous Chief Justice Arellano of the Philippine Supreme Court and he was employed as law clerk of that great jurist. He resigned in 1917 to enter politics.

The first call to public office came with an appointment to the Municipal Council of Capiz. Winning the governorship of the province in his next move gave him his first major victory at the polls. This position, moreover, brought him permanently to the national political scene. Attending the Governors' Convention in 1920, he impressed every one with his magnetic personality and fluent speech, and was made the presiding officer. He had become a national figure. His gubernatorial achievement was also outstanding. He linked the far ends of his province by roads and stepped up public improvements.

His legislative career dates from his election as Representative from the First District of Capiz and was immediately elected Speaker of the House of Representatives, a position which he held for eleven years. In 1934, as a member of the Constitutional Convention, he became one of the outstanding leaders of that body and probably more than any other individual member influenced the drafting of that instrument. The last reward of his legislative service was the presidency of the Philippine Senate in 1945. With his elevation this year to the presidency of the Philippines, he has set a record in Philippine elective office.

His work for Philippine independence in Washington is as distinguished as that of any other national leader. He has been a member of most of the independence missions sent to the United States to win the country's freedom. He was on his first mission in 1923 and has since become well known as a pleader of the cause in Washington. Jointly with Quezon, he headed the Third Mission. In 1929, he was Chairman of the Special Mission sent by the Eighth Philippine Legislature. Again he headed the House delegation which formed part of the Independence Mission of 1931. The year 1933 marked the climax of the long struggle in Washington. Roxas, Osmeña, and others secured the passage of the Hare-Hawes-Cutting Law. Though Quezon had this law replaced by the Tydings-McDuffie Act, he commended Roxas for his brilliant work. "If any member of the mission," he said "was most useful in the campaign in America, that member was Speaker Roxas." The resulting *Pro* and *Anti* struggle is still vivid in the political memory of the nation. True, Roxas lost the Speakership, but "he fell into the arms of the people." He had qualified as a national leader to be reckoned with in every affair of state.

In the Commonwealth era he was in every national planning enterprise. He served in most of the agencies created to study different aspects of national life. He was a member of the Joint Preparatory Committee on Philippine Affairs, and he was chairman of the following bodies: The National Economic Council, the Tax Commission, the Rural Progress Ad-

ministration, the Board of Directors of the National Development Company, and the Committee on Educational Policy to reorganize the University of the Philippines. He was a member of other government boards such as the National Rice and Corn Corporation, the Mindanao Land Settlement Project, the National Relief Board and the Board of Regents of the University of the Philippines. In 1938 he was made Secretary of Finance, a position which he held until 1941 when he resigned to run for the Senate.

The war in the Pacific revealed fully the soldier and patriot in Manuel Roxas. In the Philippine Army, he rose to the rank of Brigadier General. As soon as Pearl Harbor was bombed he volunteered his services to the Army and was immediately appointed one of the Aides of General MacArthur. He saw action on Bataan and Corregidor and Mindanao. His record during the three years of enemy occupation including his underground work, after he had refused to leave the country for a haven of safety, are now well known. His recent election to the Presidency makes him the leader of the Filipino people during these crucial times and the first President of the Philippine Republic.

Mrs. Roxas, the first Lady of the Land, is the former Miss Trinidad de Leon of Bulacan. They have two children, Ruby who is finishing her course at Vassar in the United States and Gerardito who is studying law in the University of the Philippines.



Elpidio Quirino

THE VICE PRESIDENT

A Biographical Sketch

ELPIDIO QUIRINO, lawyer, orator, legislator, economist, was born on November 16, 1890 in Vigan, Ilocos Sur, being the third among the nine children of Mariano Quirino and Gregoria Rivera.

Elpidio received the rudiments from his parents; later he was sent to the private school of Maestro Anastacio Aquino. Then he entered the Aringay public school, the San Fernando provincial school, and the Vigan High School where he completed his first year. He also enrolled in painting and drawing in the Universidad Ilocana. In April, 1908, he escaped to Manila, where he enrolled in the Manila High School, supporting himself by sketching and illustrating for a couple of publications. It was here that he learned his rules of discussion and debate, heading the Cryptia Debating Club which was the opposing group of the Rizal Debating Club led by Manuel Roxas. Graduating in April, 1911, he enrolled in the College of Law, University of the Philippines, where he obtained his Bachelor of Laws in March, 1915. He passed the bar examination in the same year; was admitted to practice in the United States District Court of China in 1921, and to the Federal Supreme Court in 1934.

While a student in Vigan he accepted a teaching position in one of the barrio schools, Capariaan, Caoayan, 1906-1907. In Manila he became junior computer in the Bureau of Lands, 1909-1910; clerk in the principal's office of the Manila High School, 1911; clerk in the Department of Police, Manila, 1912-1915; clerk, Philippine Commission, 1915-1916; assistant law clerk and later special clerk, Philippine Senate, 1916-1917; and then Secretary to the President of the Senate, 1917-1919, when he resigned to launch his candidacy for membership in the lower house. He won and served as Representative from the First District of Ilocos Sur, 1919-1922; became a delegate of the House of Representatives to the International Bar Conference in Peking, China, 1921; Senator from the First Senatorial District, 1925-1931; re-elected to the Senate from the same district, 1931-1935. Then he became delegate to the Constitutional Convention, 1934-1935; Secretary of Finance under Governor-General Frank Murphy, 1934-1935; first Secretary of Finance under the Commonwealth Government, 1935-1936; Secretary of the Interior, 1936-1938; and elected Senator-at-Large in 1941. Upon the liberation of the Philippines, he was elected President

pro tempore of the Philippine Senate in 1945.

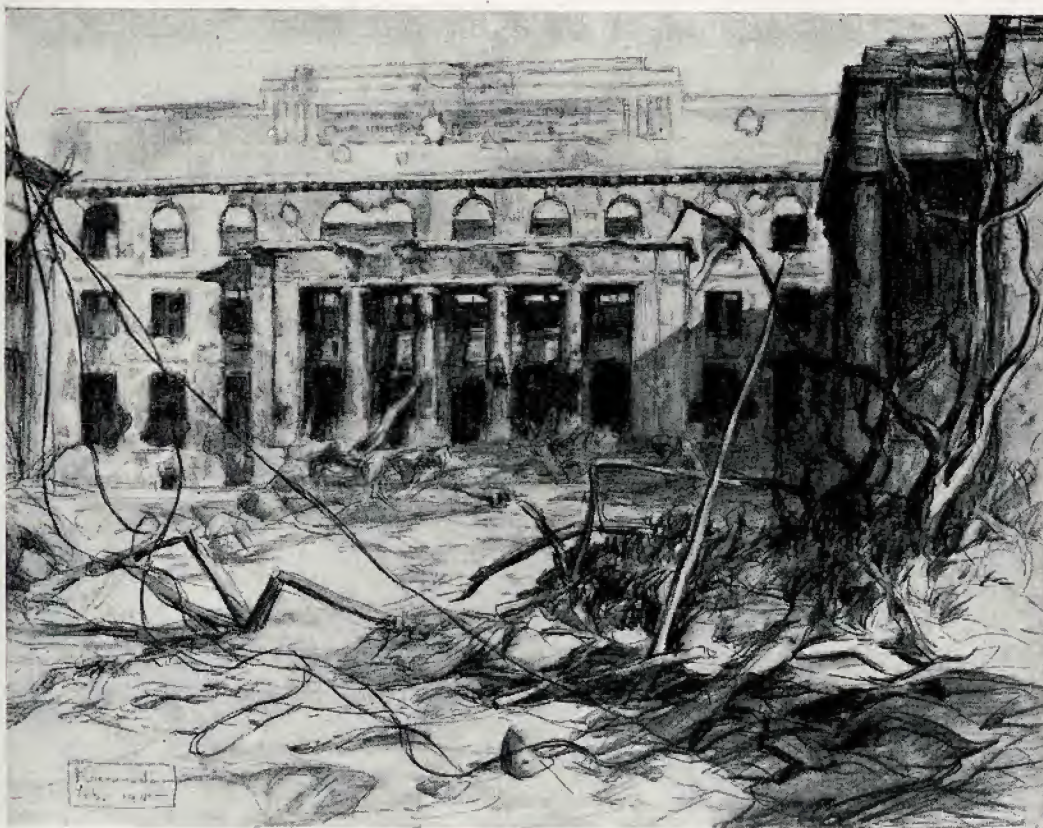
As a member of the Senate before the establishment of the Commonwealth Government, he was Chairman of the Joint Legislative Committee on Taxation; Senate Majority floor leader and Chairman of the Committees on Rules, Accounts, Elections and Privileges, and Public Instruction. He was a ranking member of the last Independence Mission to the United States headed by Manuel Quezon which secured the passage of the Tydings-McDuffie Independence Law in 1934. As member of the Constitutional Convention, Elpidio Quirino was responsible for breaking the long deadlock on the question of whether or not the constitution being drafted was also going to become the constitution of the future republic. He advocated that the matter be left to the people and the leaders of the republic. He also was instrumental in defeating the Singson Encarnacion proposal that the constitution adopt the freehold system in regard to mine lands. As a legislator he sponsored the revision and codification of the scattered laws on elections, and of the motor vehicle laws; initiated a major revision of the laws on tariff and taxation; fathered the law creating the Junior College in Vigan, Ilocos Sur; conceived the first Land Colonization Act which became the pattern of the Commonwealth Land Settlement Act; and drafted the law on national defense with the assistance of Colonels Ord and Eisenhower.

While in the Cabinet, he was Chairman of the National Information Board, the National Relief Board, the National Radio Board, the Board of Trustees of the Philippine Charity Sweepstakes, and the Special Interdepartment Trade Committee. As Secretary of Finance, he advocated the creation of the National Loan and Investment Board and the National Economic Council. As Secretary of the Interior, he advocated the conversion of thickly populated and progressive barrios into municipalities, and of municipalities into cities. The new cities organized during his incumbency were Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga, Davao, and Bacolod. He sponsored the organization of the State Police, the organization of the Office of the Commissioner for Mindanao and Sulu, so as to bring the National Government closer to the Mohammedan Filipinos. He was responsible for the creation of the National Information Board for the purpose of informing the masses of the people what the Government is doing for them and to know the problems of the people. As Secretary of the Interior he adopted the policy of visiting the provinces and the rural communities pursuant to a policy of bringing the Government closer to the people, and the people closer to the Government.

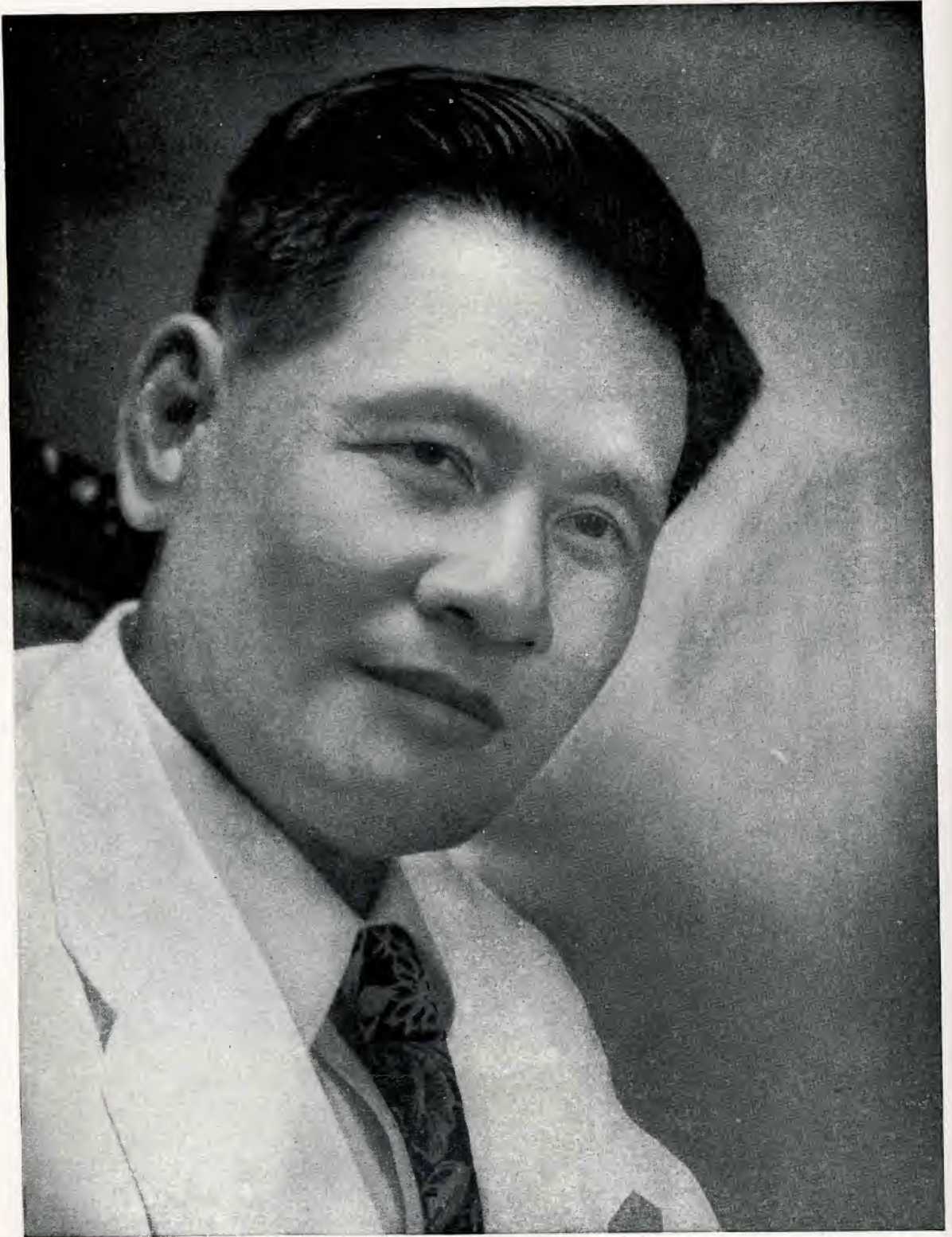
Before his return to the Senate in 1941, he was Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Agricultural and Industrial Bank and member of the Board of Directors of the National Development Company and several of its subsidiaries. At intervals while not serving the Government in any official capacity he practiced law and taught in various colleges and uni-

versities in Manila. He was dean of the Adamson College of Law before his election to the Senate in 1941.

Elpidio Quirino married Alicia Syquia, daughter of Tomas Syquia and Concepcion Jimenez on January 16, 1921, by whom five children were born: Tomas, Armando, Norma, Victoria, and Fe, the second, third and fifth children having been massacred together with their mother and other relations in the slaughter of South Manila in February, 1945.



*University of the Philippines
Alma Mater of the President
Sketch by D. Castañeda*



Jose Avelino

INAUGURAL ADDRESS

Jose Avelino, Senate President

"I am deeply moved by your expression of confidence. I am at a loss, indeed, to find adequate words with which to convey to you my profound gratitude. Mere words no matter how eloquent, can never convey the full measure of my appreciation, and so I shall simply beg you to allow me to express it in action in the course of our association official and personal.

"It is for me a happy omen that most of the present members of the Senate have known one another for many years. Nearly all the members of this august body have sprung from a common political party that divided only recently because of honest difference of opinion over principles of public service. Future events will show whether the Party's disruption was an error or whether it has been beneficial to the nation and conducive to the strengthening of democracy in this country. But whatever may be the verdict of history, I daresay that nobody in the future will ever question the patriotism of those men who placed the interests of the nation above the interests of their Party.

"We have just gone through one of the most exciting phases of our political history. The political contest that this country has recently witnessed has been perhaps the most bitterly fought in the record of our country. I do not recall the last electoral campaign in order to deepen any cleavage or to reopen wounds but merely to make it of record that, in spite of the bitterness of the contest, victors and vanquished alike maintained at all moments their traditional chivalry. I have every reason to believe that the same gallant spirit will guide us throughout the course of our deliberations in this chamber.

"The fight is over, and now we find ourselves faced by arduous and multifarious tasks. I believe that I express your true feelings when I say that we are now ready to begin our work firmly determined to serve the best interests of the people, ready to do our part of the great collective task, and ready to offer the full measure of our support and cooperation to the new and legitimate national leader, the leader chosen by the people of the Philippines for his extraordinary virtues as statesman and patriot, for his long record of public service, for his brilliant career as an officer of our glorious Army and leader of the resistance movement.

"I do not have to stress the seriousness of the problems that we face as a nation. You all have a pretty definite idea of the existing conditions.

What I wish to remind you is that the future task and the responsibility for its accomplishment are collective in character, and that consequently the success of our common venture shall require united effort, the highest degree of patriotism and the severest kind of national discipline.

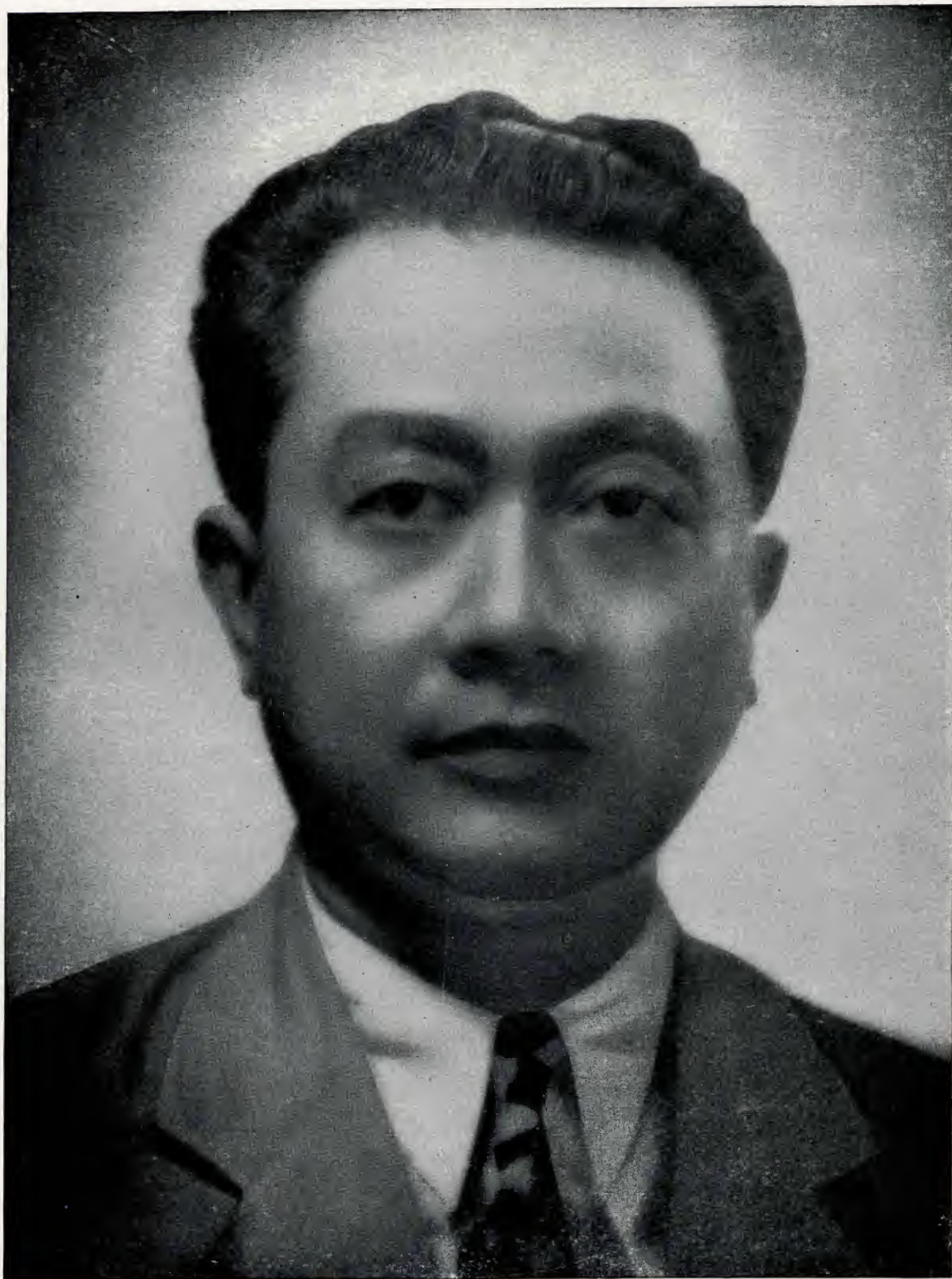
"I think I can speak for the majority and declare that we are ready to give the people the kind of public service that they expect and deserve. I believe, moreover, that the minority, without relinquishing its position as fiscalizer, will place above petty party considerations the higher interests of the nation, and I expect that it will act in accordance with accepted principles of democratic procedure and will give its support to the new administration which is of the people, by people and for the people.

"Gentlemen of the Senate: I repeat that I am deeply touched by your generosity. I know my limitations and I realize that it is only your generosity which has placed me in the Presidency of the Senate. I am confident, however, that with God's help and your valuable cooperation I shall be able to carry out your mandate.

"I am now ready to take my oath of office."



The President Before Congress



Eugenio Perez

INAUGURAL ADDRESS

Eugenio Perez, Speaker,
House of Representatives

HIS SPEECH FOLLOWS IN FULL:

By your generous action mine is the signal honor and distinct privilege of presiding over the deliberations of this august chamber. I cannot adequately express to you my profound gratitude for electing me Speaker of the House of Representatives. Conscious of my own limitations, I must confess that only the hope of your abiding support and cooperation has nerved me to accept this great responsibility.

Never before has any legislature in the history of our country been convoked upon a more fateful hour than the Second Congress of the Philippines. Problems of transcendental importance confront us today. Liberated only recently from domination by a cruel enemy, the Philippines still lies prostrate as a consequence of the terrible global war just ended. The tremendous problems which beset the nation stand as a challenge to the patriotism, the courage, the wisdom and statesmanship of the leaders of our people. In the great and difficult tasks before us, we must realize the imperative necessity for joint action. We must work, work hard, and work together. Let that be the keynote of our common undertaking.

But if the times are extremely critical and of the need for action is exceedingly urgent, no legislative body has ever had its tasks more clearly indicated than ours. We need no one to tell us that we are here to help bind the wounds of a grievously suffering people, in a woefully devastated country, said a world in ruins. The magnitude of our people's need is the measure of the service that will be required of us.

The barest enumeration of the grave problems that confront our nation is all that is necessary to mark out the tasks that await us. There is, first and foremost, the problem of restoring peace and tranquility everywhere throughout the country, as a condition precedent to the accomplishment of all other tasks essential to the national welfare. The vast majority of our people are weary unto death of crime and violence. They passionately desire to live once more under a regime of law and order, which is their natural inclination and to which they have long been accustomed. Yet, however strong this desire may be, we must realize that there is no shortcut solution to the problem of peace and order. For it is one thing to suppress sporadic outbreaks of violence, which we can easily do through

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the use of a well-trained and well-armed police organization and another thing to eliminate the deep-lying causes out of which such violent outbreaks are born. The duty of maintaining peace and order at any given time and place shall devolve primarily upon the Executive Department. But it shall be the duty of this Congress to consider and devise long-term legislation to remedy the root-causes of social antagonism and disorder among our people. Reforms in our agrarian economy and on the industrial front are imperative, and their formulation shall require of this Congress the highest possible sense of responsibility, justice, and statesmanship.

Our next important problem is the rehabilitation of our national economy and the stabilization of our public finances. Our coffers are virtually empty, and the wheels of our commerce and industry have scarcely begun to run. It is essential that we speedily secure the means whereby we may inject new life and energy into the veins of our moribund and oiling industries, most especially those that are devoted to the production of basic consumer goods and of commodities for the export trade. It is axiomatic that we cannot indefinitely keep importing goods and fail to export others in return without courting economic disaster. It is equally axiomatic that our public finances, despite the most generous transfusion of loans and war damage payments, shall undergo no permanent improvement until the income-producing occupations, trades and industries have been restored in full operation. It shall be the concern of this Congress to devise ways and means of encouraging productive activities in every field, on the perfectly sound principle that our economic salvation, like charity, begins at home and will prosper only if we ourselves resolutely put our shoulders to the wheel.

All the other major problems that confront us will depend for their solution upon the success of our efforts at economic reconstruction. The most ambitious projects of health and public works, social and educational reform, cultural improvement and moral rehabilitation shall be in vain unless and until we have the means to finance them steadily, from year to year, with earned income and not with begged or borrowed funds. It shall be the duty of this Congress to create the condition necessary for the earning of that income.

In the meantime, it is obvious that we must secure all the economic and financial assistance we can get from without. Almost, we might say, we are starting today from scratch. It should not hurt our national pride to have to admit that we need help, and that we are eager to accept it under the most favorable conditions possible at the present time. It is a false and dangerous pride which would reject preferred assistance from an exaggerated sense of self-sufficiency. It is quite easy for an individual to act solely upon a narrow interpretation of dignity and honor; it is not so easy to gamble with the lives and fortunes of eighteen million people upon a similar basis of stern and unrelenting principle.

In the Philippine Trade and Rehabilitation Acts recently passed by the U.S. Congress and approved by President Truman, we have the means

of securing the economic and financial assistance that we need right away and during the first years of the Republic. No one claims that these laws are perfect in every way, or that the Philippine Trade Act, in particular, is the best and fairest that could have been devised for the regulation of the commercial relations between the Philippines and the United States. Yet, it is noteworthy that the people who are in the best position to know—High Commissioner McNutt, President Osmeña, President-elect Roxas, and Resident Commissioner Romulo—have endorsed the measure as the best that can be secured from the U. S. Congress at the present time. Their endorsement of the law is based on a practical and first-hand knowledge of the facts, whereas the opposition to it seems mainly to be based on mere theory and cold, academic analysis.

Because we cannot afford to delay our economic rehabilitation much longer, I must ask you, Gentlemen of the House, to endorse these twin measures on Philippine economic and financial rehabilitation. Let us accept them, if we must, with reservations clearly indicated in the act of our acceptance. In this manner, we shall let it be known to the people and government of the United States that we are not unaware of the defective and inequitable provisions of these enactments, that from sheer necessity alone are we being compelled to accept them in their present form, and that it is our frank intention to seek their modification on the first opportunity that presents itself.

This will be the first major test of our cooperation with the Chief Executive. I have no fear that this cooperation shall be extended in full. In two more days we shall have as Chief Magistrate of the nation a man who was long ago marked as the chosen and legitimate heir to the twin sceptre of political power that for so long has been held alternately by Manuel Quezon and Sergio Osmeña—a man of great vision and energy, of surpassing moral courage and intellectual sagacity, whom Divine Providence has guided and protected against the perils of our bitter yesterday in order that he may help usher in a brighter and happier tomorrow for all our people.

For General Manuel Roxas, who is soon to be our President and our Leader, permit me, gentlemen, to invoke the fullest cooperation of which you are capable. I ask this, not in the spirit of party but in the spirit of the whole nation which he, no less than each of us, shall be bound by the most solemn of oaths to serve with utmost loyalty and devotion. In all matters of vital necessity that may require action by this Congress, promptitude shall be of the essence. I trust that the spirit of patriotism which overlaps the barriers of party, and our common adherence to the principles of the general welfare, shall permit this Congress to act quickly and wisely in order that our people may obtain the relief and succor which they so urgently require.

Gentlemen: I accept, in all humility, the Chair of the Speaker of the House. I would not be human not to feel gratified by this special mark of your confidence and esteem. But the burden of responsibility

that goes with the honor you have just conferred upon me must not weigh heavily on the shoulders of any man. It reassures me to feel that the burden shall weigh less heavily on mine, knowing that it too must rest upon your capable shoulders, in the spirit of the common faith and hope that shall hold us here together till our work is over and done.

I thank you.

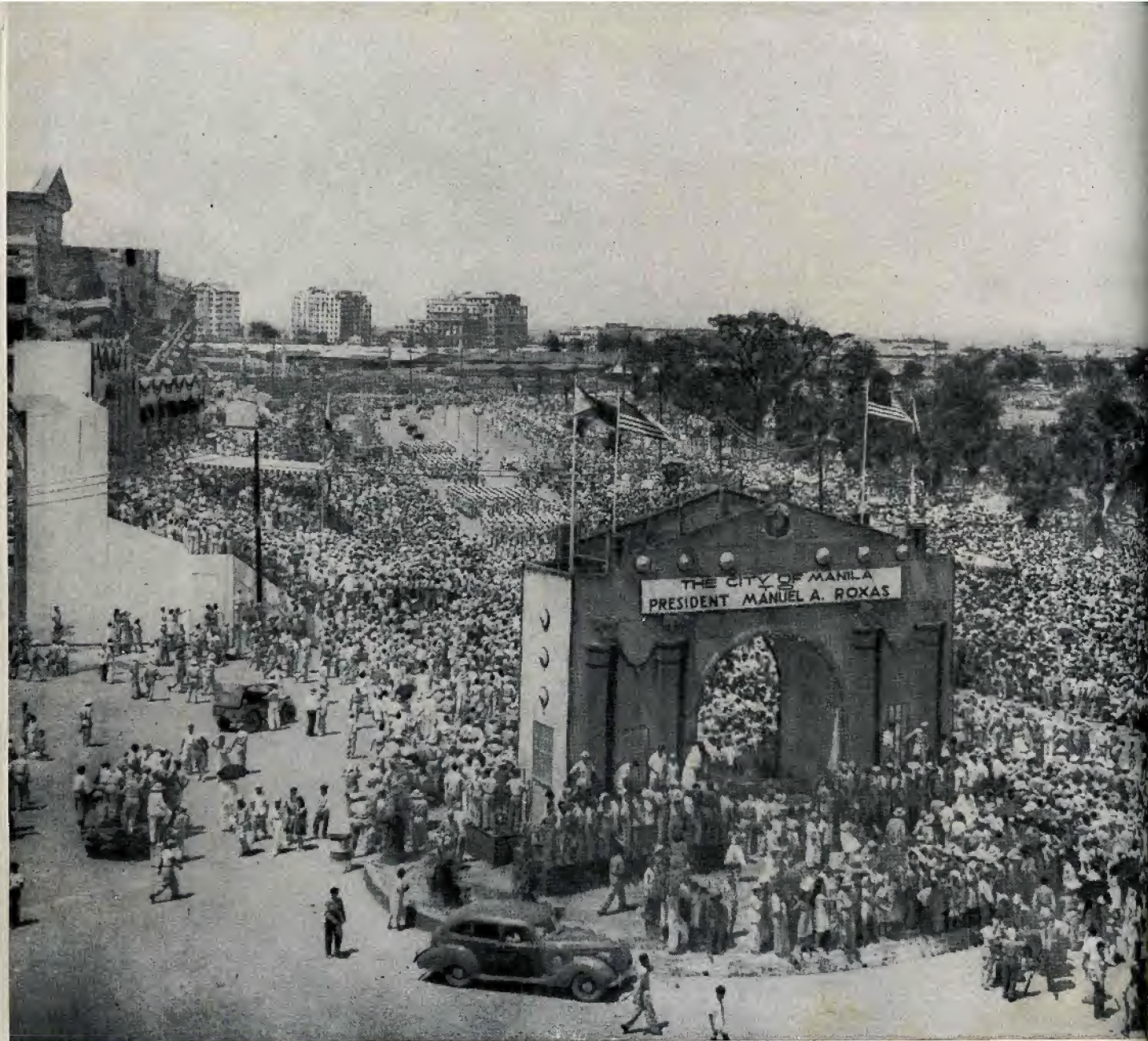


*Remains of the
Manila Cathedral*

Sketch by F. Amorsolo

PICTORIAL SECTION

Scenes From The Inau-
gural Day Ceremonies



*The President's Day
May 28, 1946*



*Leaving Malacañan
For the Ceremonies*



*While the Crowd
Waits on P. Burgos*



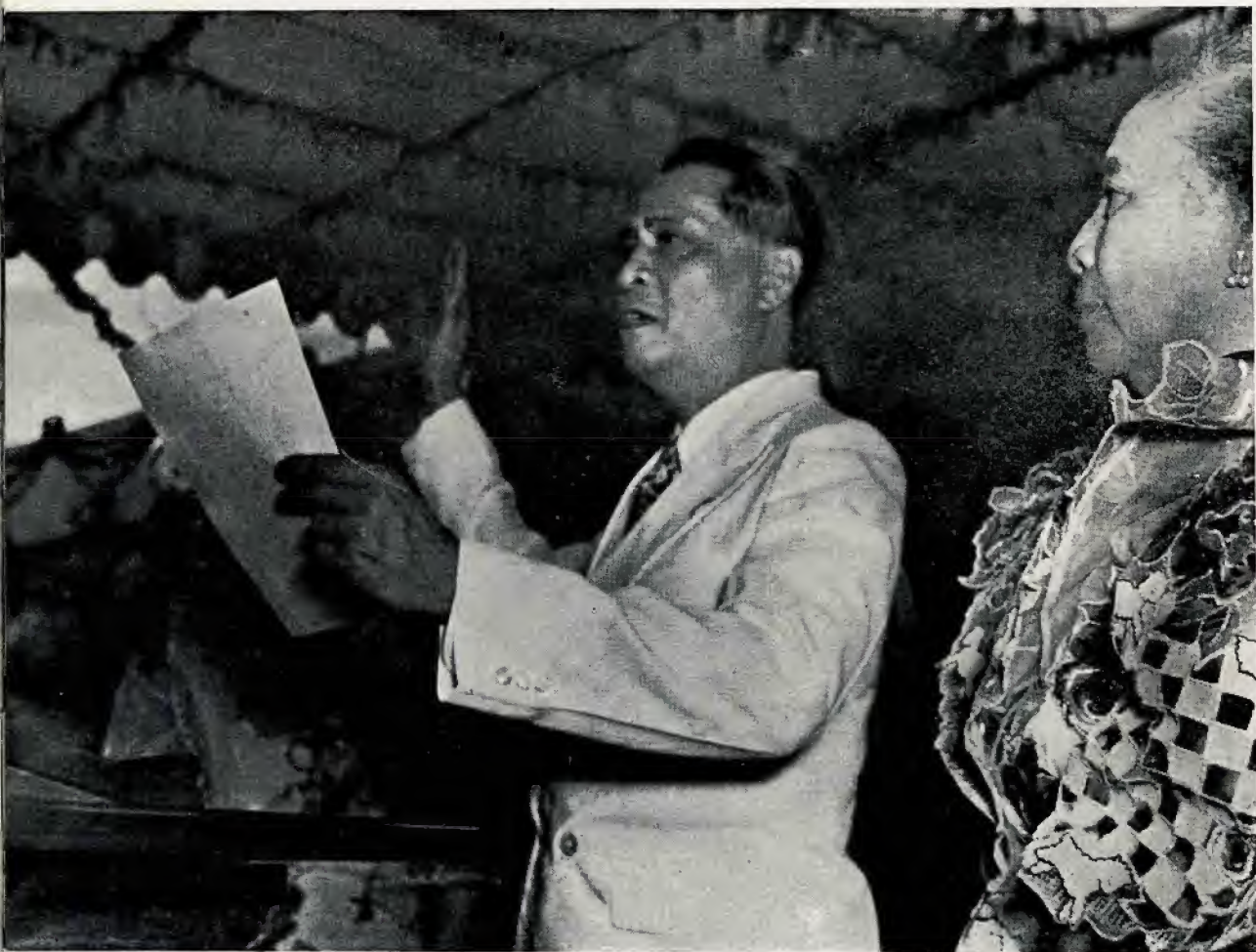
*Seated on the
Inaugural Platform*



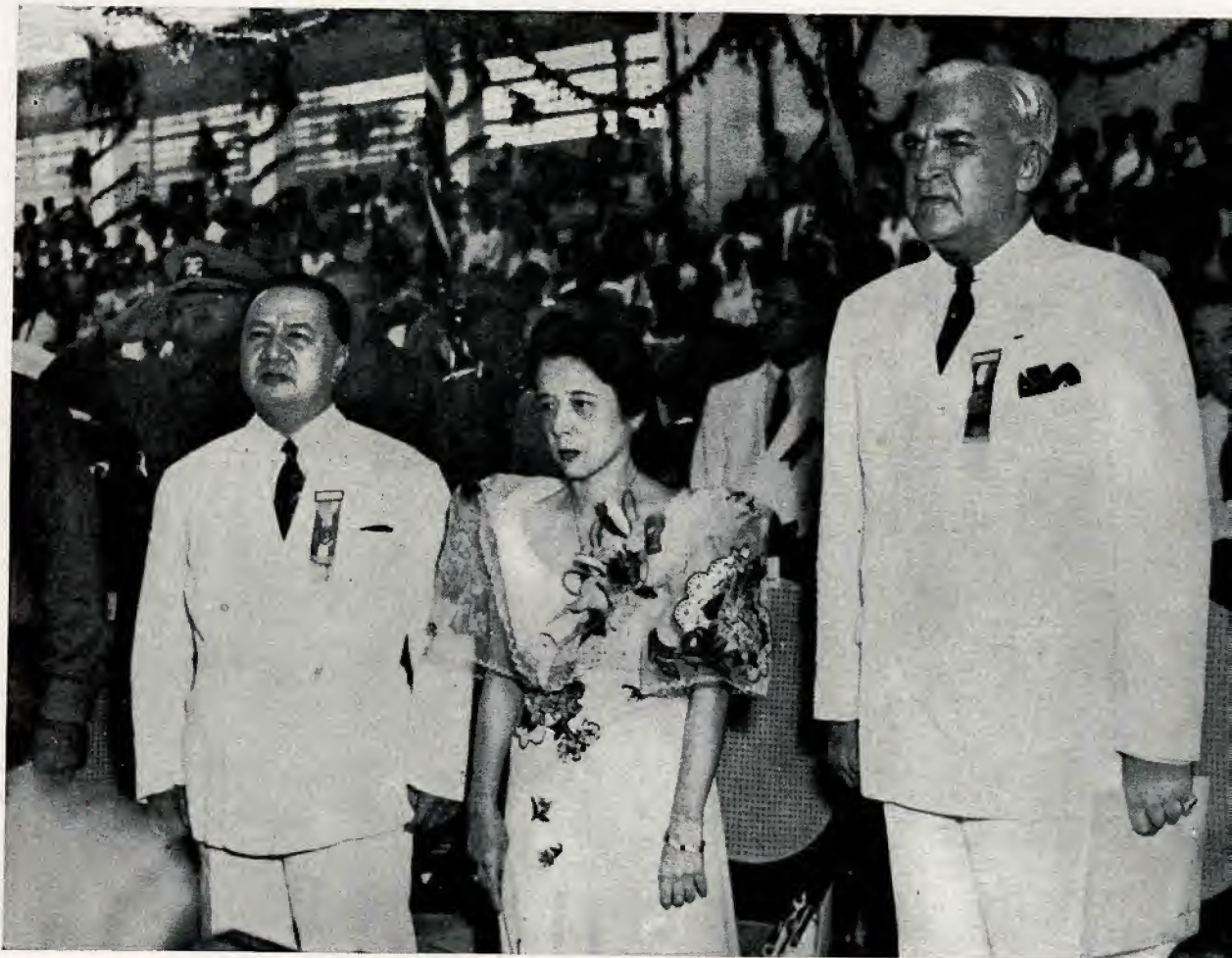
*The National
Anthem*



*Oath of
Office*



*His Mother
At His Side*



*Wife and Friends
Behind Him*



*Signing the
Oath of Office*



*"My Fellow
Countrymen—"*



*"I Have Faith
In the Wisdom
of Our People"*



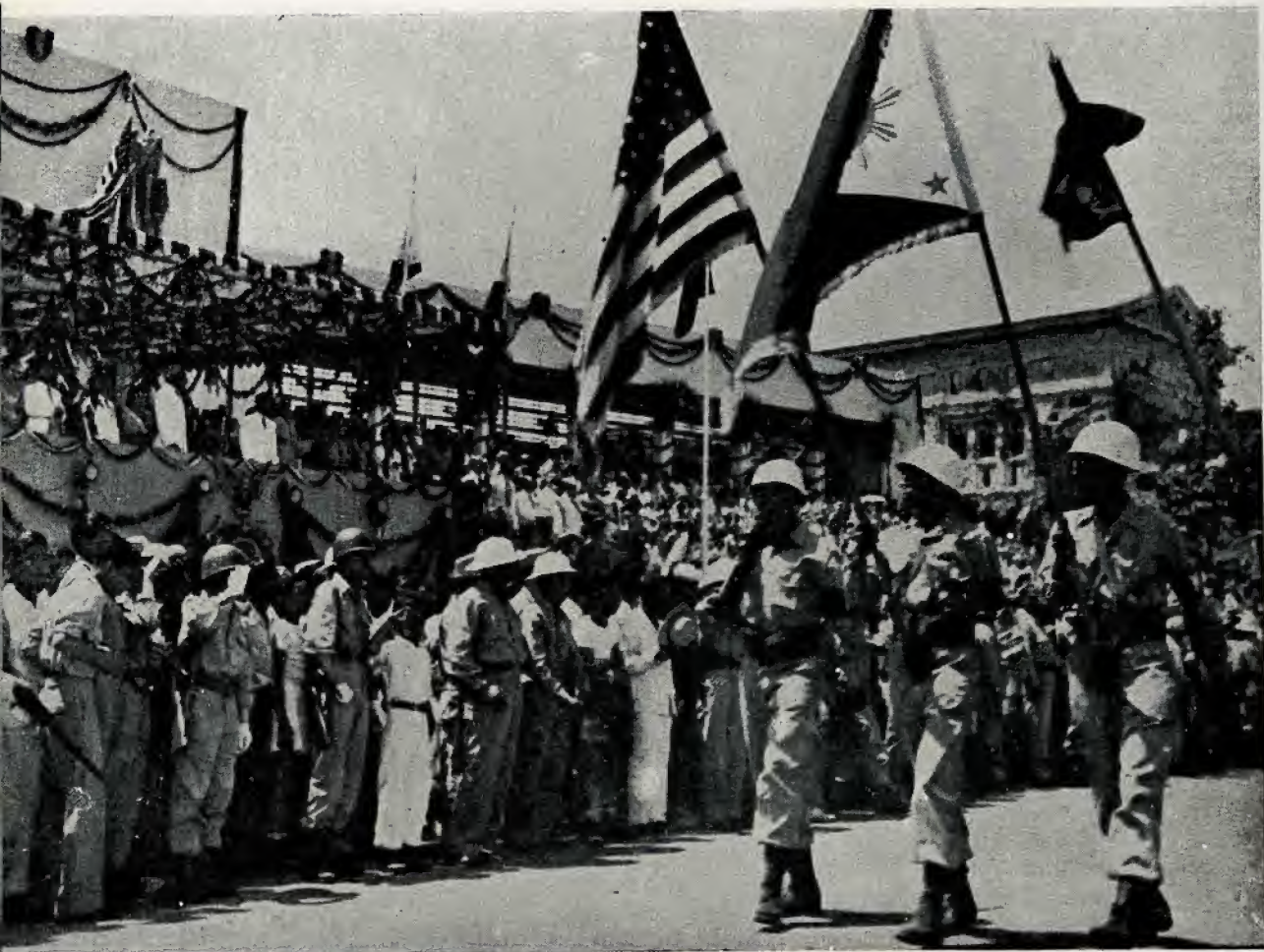
*"Congratulations,
Mr. President!"*



"Congratulations!"



*The Parade
Is Starting*



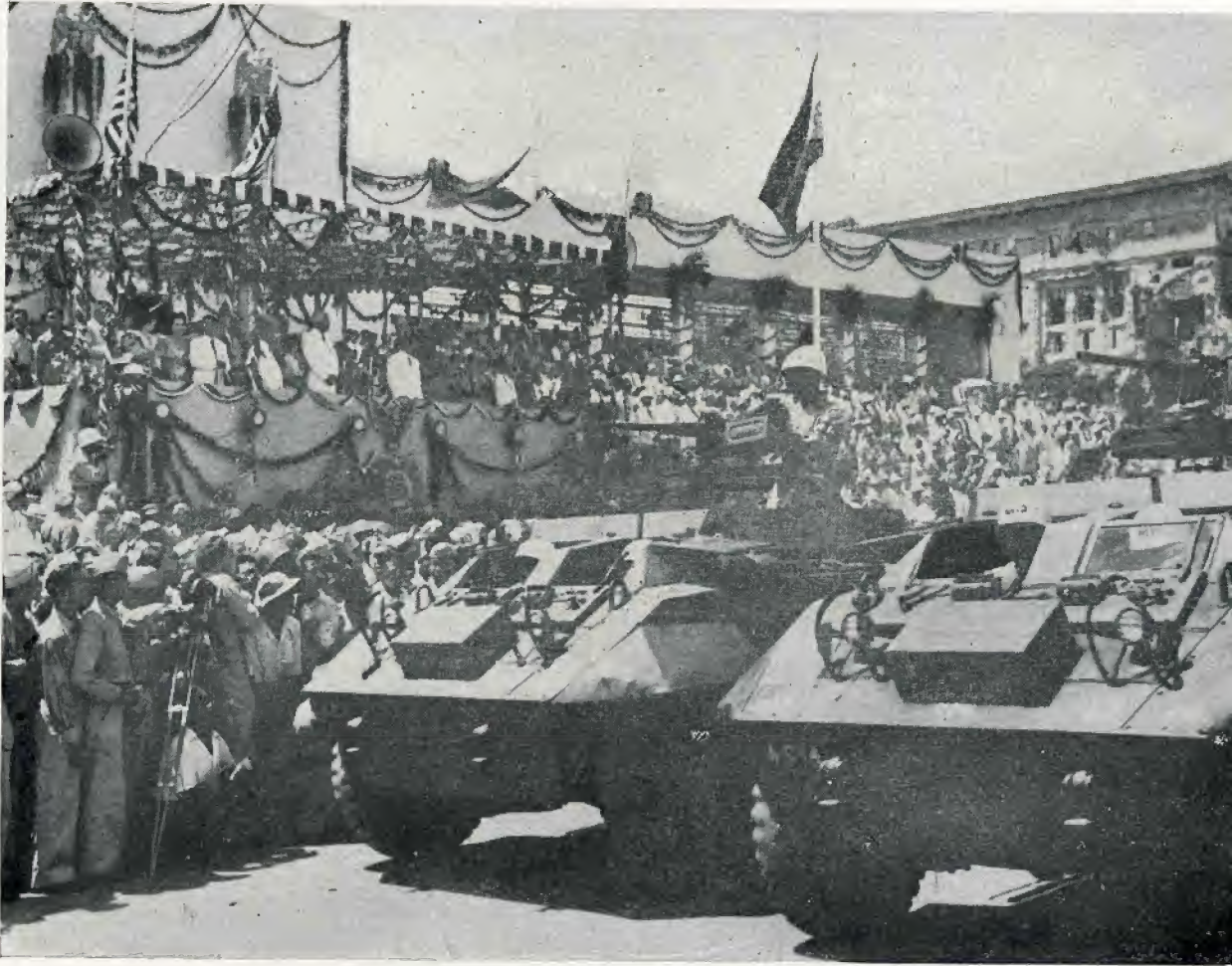
*The Colors
Are Passing By*



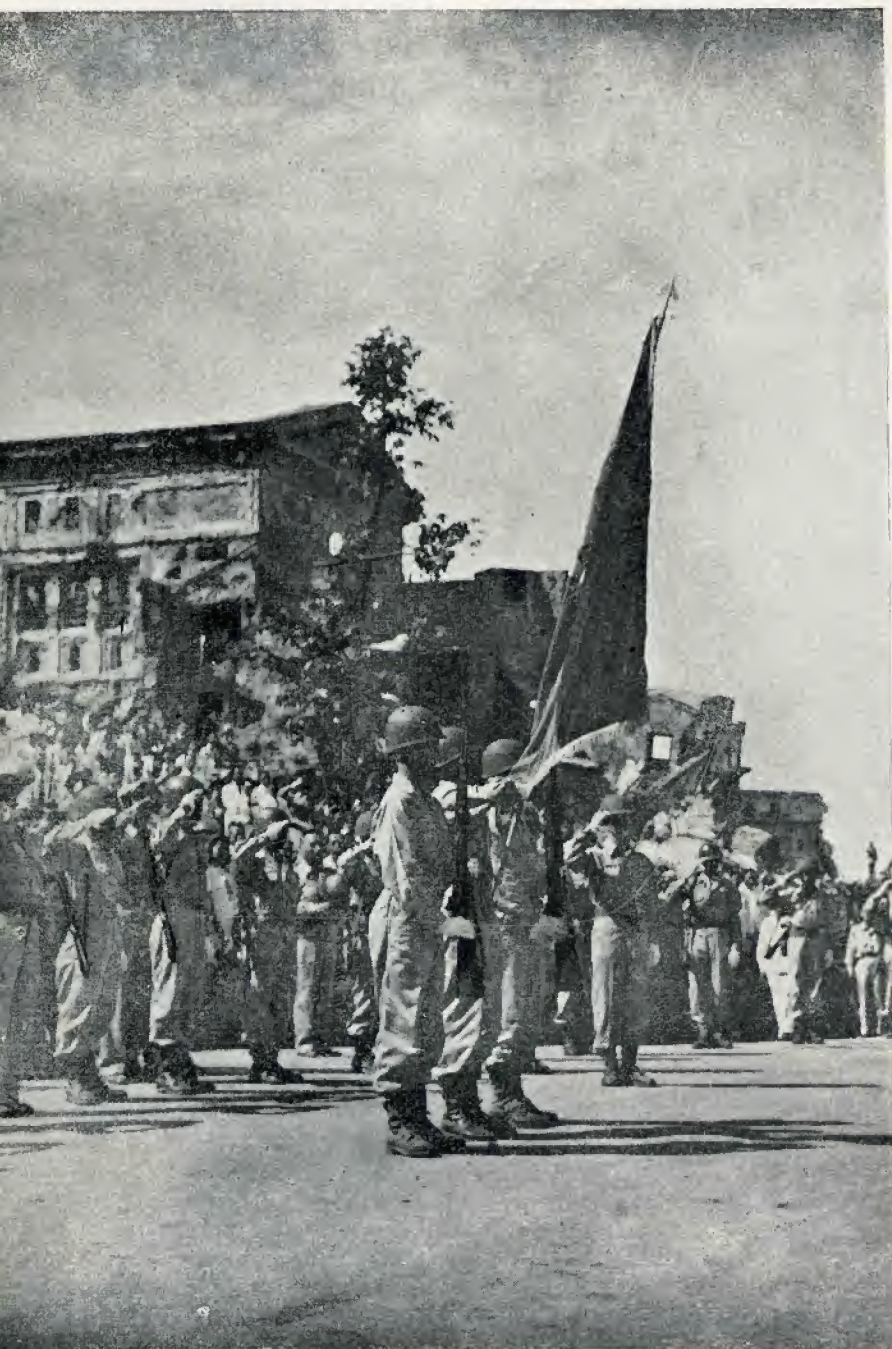
*Salute to
the Colors*



*The Philippine
Army*



*Mechanized
Forces*



*Legislative Building
In The Background*



Honor Guests
(Ex-Governor Harrison, left)



*Back To
The Palace*



*Entering Malacañan
After The Ceremonies*

END OF
PICTORIAL
SECTION

THE CABINET

MEMBERS

Vice President Elpidio Quirino—*Secretary of Finance.*

Jose Zulueta—*Secretary of the Interior.*

Justice Roman Ozaeta—*Secretary of Justice.*

Mariano Garchitorena—*Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce.*

Judge Ricardo Nepomuceno—*Secretary of Public Works and Communications.*

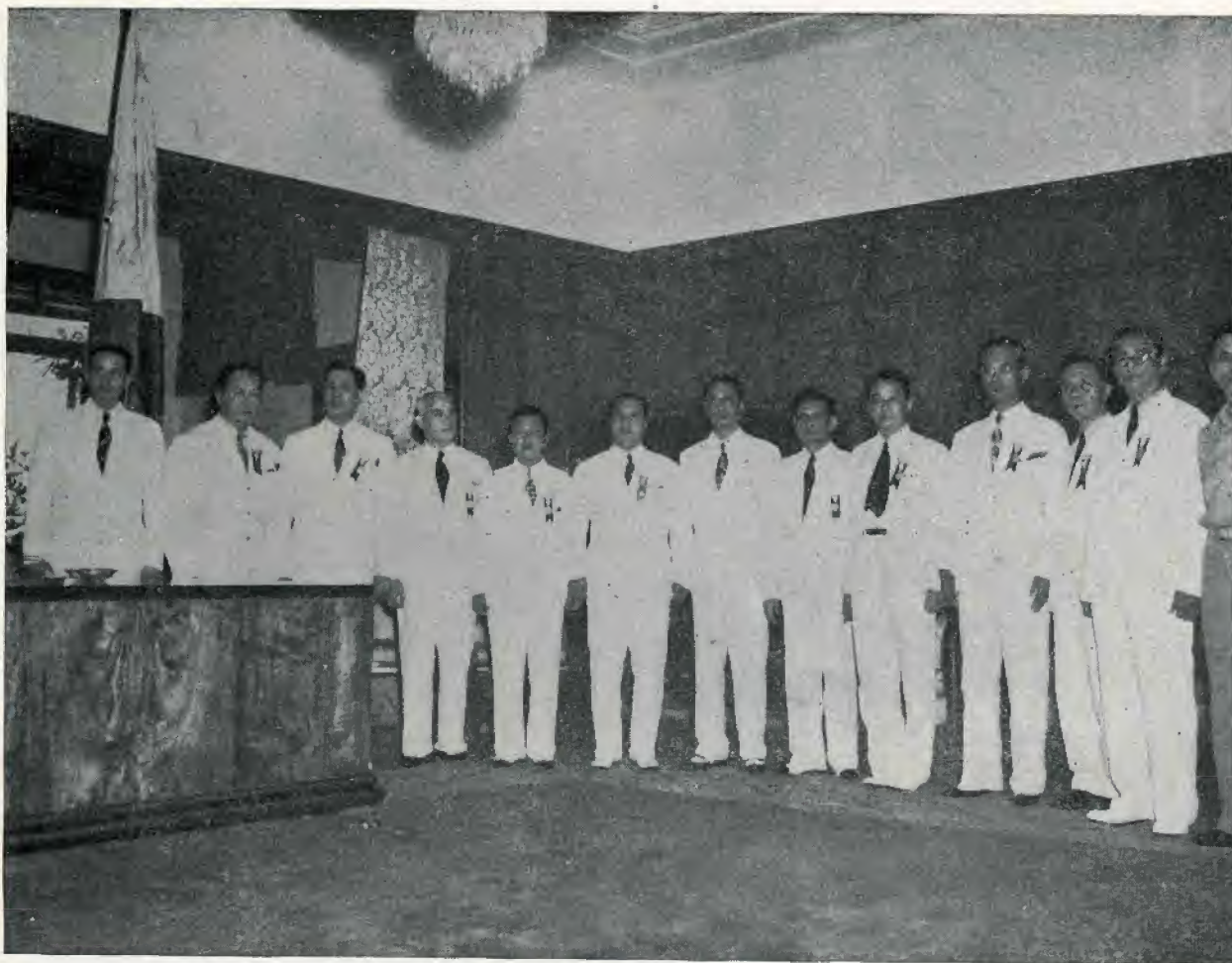
Dr. Manuel Gallego—*Secretary of Public Instruction.*

Dr. Antonio Villarama—*Secretary of Health and Welfare.*

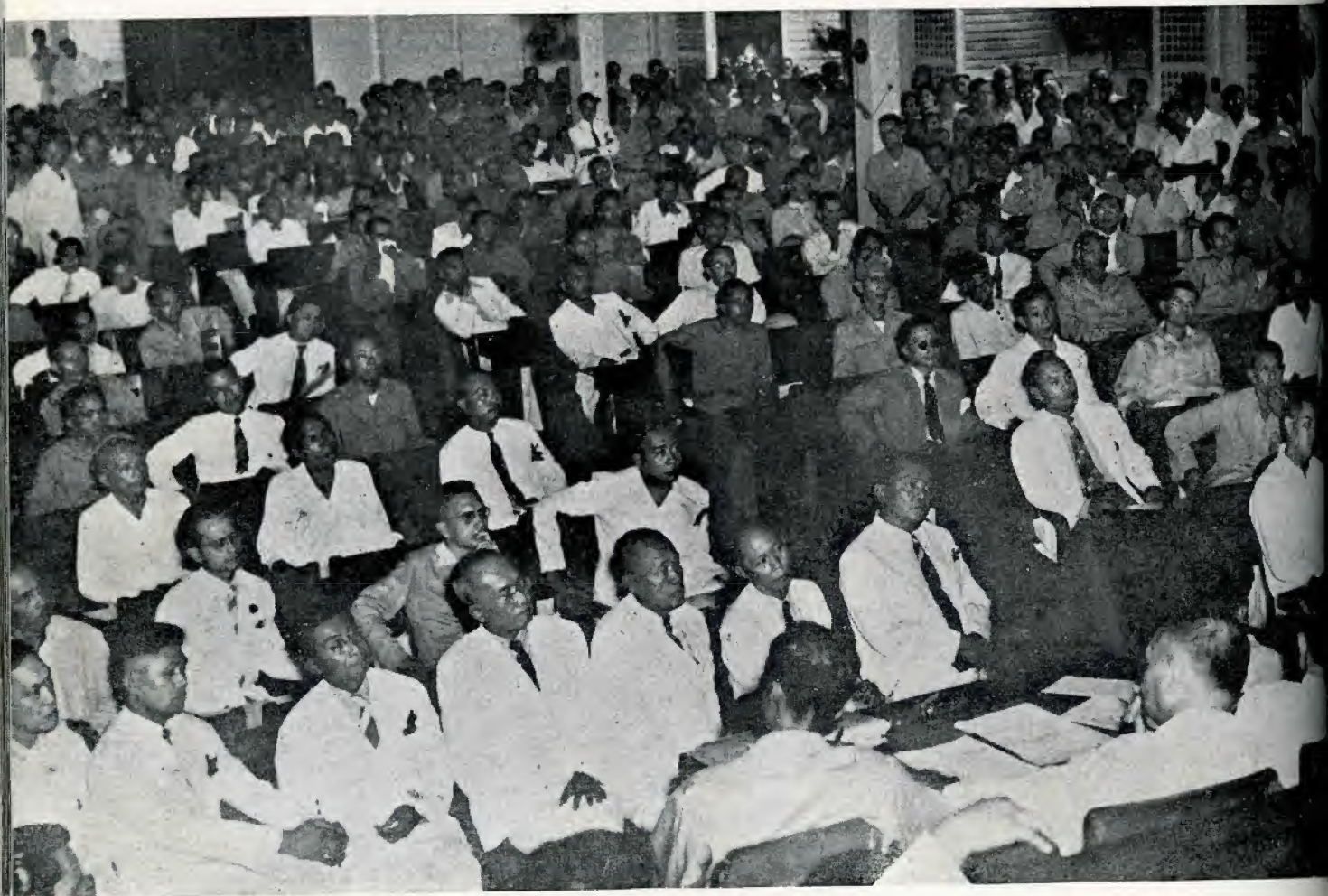
Judge Pedro Magsalin—*Secretary of Labor.*

Ruperto Kangleon—*Secretary of National Defense.*

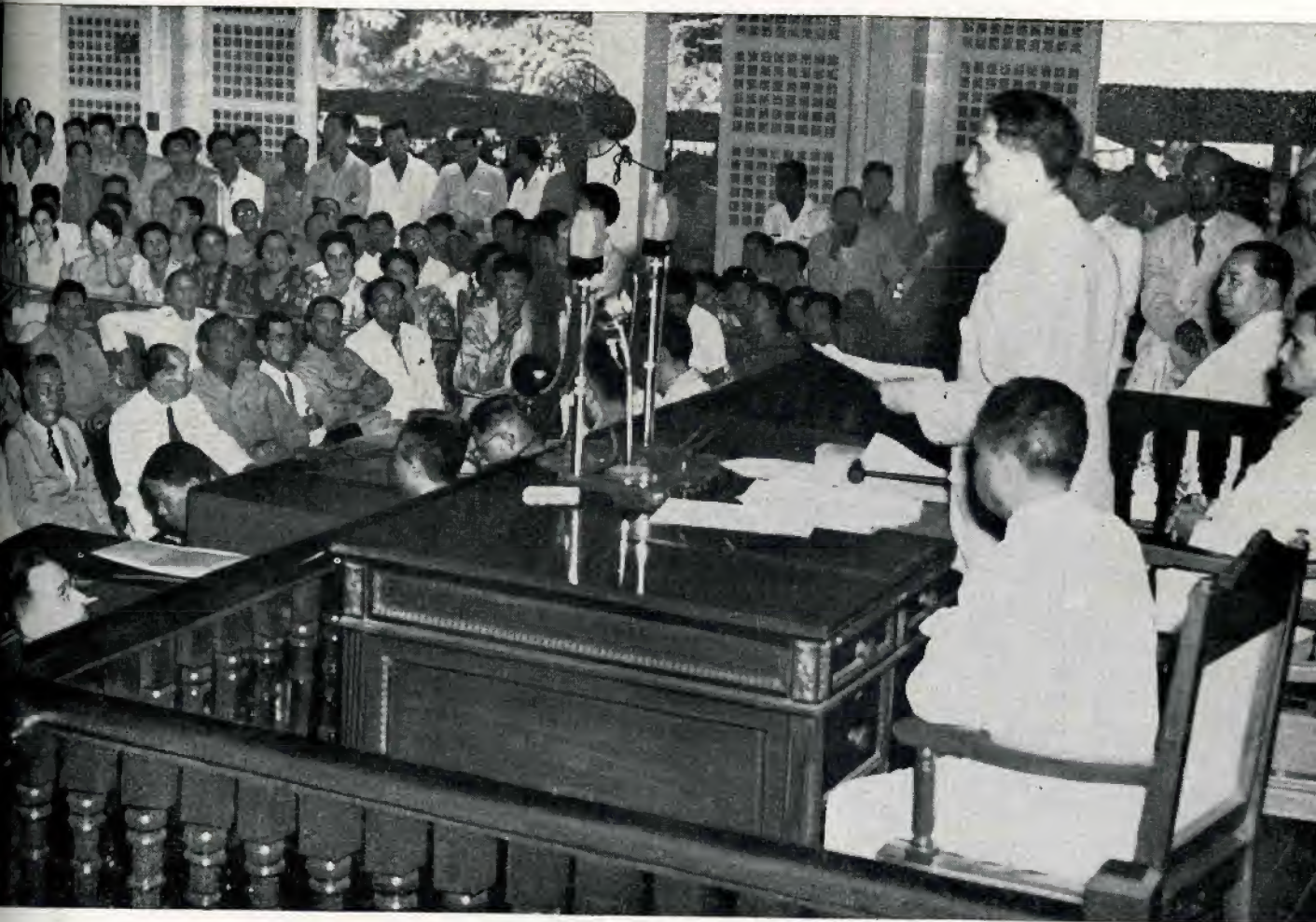
Emilio Abello—*Chief of the Executive Office.*



The Cabinet



CONGRESS OF THE PHILIPPINES



*Gathered In Joint
Session To Hear
The President's Mes-
sage, June 3, 1946*

CONGRESS OF THE PHILIPPINES

THE SENATE

HON. JOSE AVELINO
President

Mr. FELIX L. LAZO Mr. MANUEL ELORIAGA
Secretary *Sgt.-at-Arms*

Alonto, Alauya.....	Dansalan, Lanao
Arranz, Melecio.....	Alcala, Cagayan
Buendia, Nicolas.....	Malolos, Bulacan
Cabili, Tomas.....	Dansalan, Lanao
Clarín, Olegario B.....	Tagbilaran, Bohol
Confesor, Tomas.....	Cabatuan, Iloilo
Cuenco, Mariano J.....	Cebu City
Diokno, Ramon.....	Lemery, Batangas

Francisco, Vicente J.....	Cavite City
Garcia, Carlos P.....	Talibon, Bohol
Hernaez, Pedro C.....	Bacolod, N. Occ.
Imperial, Domingo.....	Daraga, Albay
Mabanag, Alejo.....	S. Fernando, La Union
Magalona, Enrique.....	Negros Occ.
Pendatun, Salipada.....	Cotabato, Cotabato
Rama, Vicente.....	Cebu City
Rodriguez, Eulogio Sr.....	Montalban, Rizal
Romero, Jose E.....	Negros Or.
Sebastian, Proceso E.....	Tuguegarao, Cagayan
Sotto, Vicente.....	Cebu, Cebu
Tirona, Emiliano Tria.....	Cawit, Cavite
Torres, Ramon.....	Bacolod, N. Occ.
Vera, Jose O.....	Albay

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Speaker
EUGENIO PEREZ

Secretary
NARCISO PIMENTEL

Sergeant-at-Arms
NARCISO DIOKNO

Agan, Anastacio.....	Batanes
Alano, Juan S.....	Zamboanga
Albano, Pedro G.....	Ilocos Norte
Almendras, Jovenal.....	Cebu
Alonzo, Paulino.....	Cagayan
Amilbangsa, Ombra.....	Sulu
Arnaldo, Ramon A.....	Capiz
Atienza, Hermenegildo B.....	Manila
Baculio, Pedro Sa.....	Or. Misamis
Barretto, Eduardo A.....	Laguna
Beltran, Pascual.....	Pangasinan

Borra, Juan V.....	Iloilo
Cabarroguis, Leon.....	Nueva Vizcaya
Cabigon, Apolinario.....	Davao
Calo, Marcos M.....	Agusan
Camacho, Bonifacio B.....	Bataan
Cando, Jose.....	N. Ecija
Cases, Manuel T.....	La Union
Cinco, Atilano R.....	Leyte
Clarín, Luis T.....	Bohol
Clemente, Tomas S.....	Sorsogon
Crisologo, Floro.....	Ilocos Sur
Dunuan, Gabriel.....	Mt. Province
Eco, Esmeraldo.....	Camarines Norte
Escareal, Agripino P.....	Samar
Española, Sofronio.....	Palawan
Espinosa, Emilio B.....	Masbate
Fernandez, Estanislao A.....	Laguna
Formilleza, Modesto.....	Romblon
Fortich, Carlos A. H.....	Bukidnon
Garcia, Cosme P.....	Bohol
Gustilo, Vicente F.....	Occ. Negros

Hilado, Carlos.....	Occ. Negros	Perfecto, Francisco A....	Catanduanes
Kintanar, Agustin Y....	Cebu	Piang, Gumbay.....	Cotabato
Laurel, Jr. Jose B.....	Batangas	Primicias, Cipriano P....	Pangasinan
Lava, Jesus B.....	Bulacan	Rafols, Nicolas.....	Cebu
Lawenko, Eulogio V....	Albay	Ramos, Narciso.....	Pangasinan
Ledesma, Oscar.....	Iloilo	Rañola, Marcial.....	Albay
Leuterio, Raul T.....	Mindoro	Reyes, Jose M.....	Capiz
Lim, Pacifico F.....	Sorsogon	Ricohermoso, Timoteo...	Marinduque
Limsiaco, Eliseo P.....	Occ. Negros	Rodriguez, Jose V.....	Cebu
Logarta, Vicente.....	Cebu	Rodriguez, Juan de G....	Pangasinan
Lomuntad, Adriano D...	Samar	Roy, Jose J.....	Tarlac
Lutero, Tiburcio.....	Iloilo	Samonte, Damaso T....	Ilocos Norte
Magsaysay, Ramon.....	Zambales	Santos, Alejo S.....	Bulacan
Medina, Enrique.....	Or. Negros	Santos Diaz, Ignacio....	Rizal
Mencio, Jose.....	Mt. Province	Serrano, Felixberto M...	Batangas
Mindelano, Manalao....	Lanao	Simpaoco, Alejandro....	Tarlac
Miranda, Juan Q.....	Camarines Sur.	Singson, Conrado.....	Cagayan
Moll Jr., Celestino C...	Camarines Sur	Suarez, Fortunato N....	Tayabas
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Morato, Tomas B.....	Tayabas	Tait, George K.....	Mt. Province
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Navarro, Ricardo.....	Surigao	Taruc, Luis.....	Pampanga
Nietes, Emigdio.....	Antique	Teves, Lorenzo.....	Or. Negros
Noel, Maximino.....	Cebu	Tizon, Tito V.....	Samar
Ortega, Francisco.....	La Union	Tojong, Leandro A.....	Cebu
Padilla, Constancio....	N. Ecija	Topacio Nueno, Jose....	Manila
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Pajao, Francisco M.....	Leyte	Veloso, Domingo.....	Leyte
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CONSTITUTION OF THE PHILIPPINES

(As amended by Resolution Numbered Thirty-nine adopted by the Second National Assembly on the fifteenth day of September, nineteen hundred and thirty-nine, and approved by the President of the United States on the tenth day of November, nineteen hundred and thirty-nine, and by Resolution Numbered Seventy-three adopted by the Second National Assembly on the eleventh day of April, nineteen hundred and forty, and approved by the President of the United States on the second day of December, nineteen hundred and forty.)

The Filipino people, imploring the aid of Divine Providence, in order to establish a government that shall embody their ideals, conserve and develop the patrimony of the nation, promote the general welfare, and secure to themselves and their posterity the blessings of independence under a régime of justice, liberty, and democracy, do ordain and promulgate this Constitution.

ARTICLE I.—*The National Territory*

SECTION 1. The Philippines comprises all the territory ceded to the United States by the Treaty of Paris concluded between the United States and Spain on the tenth day of December, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, the limits of which are set forth in Article III of said treaty, together with all the islands embraced in the treaty concluded at Washington, between the United States and Spain on the seventh day of November, nineteen hundred, and in the treaty concluded between the United States and Great Britain on the second day of January, nineteen hundred and thirty, and all territory over which the present Government of the Philippine Islands exercises jurisdiction.

ARTICLE II.—*Declaration of Principles*

SECTION 1. The Philippines is a republican state. Sovereignty resides in the people and all government authority emanates from them.

SEC. 2. The defense of the State is a prime duty of government, and in the fulfillment of this duty all citizens may be required by law to render personal military or civil service.

SEC. 3. The Philippines renounces war as an instrument of national policy, and adopts the generally accepted principles of international law as part of the law of the Nation.

SEC. 4. The natural right and duty of parents in the rearing of the youth for civic efficiency should receive the aid and support of the Government.

SEC. 5. The promotion of social justice to insure the well-being and economic security of all the people should be the concern of the State.

ARTICLE III.—*Bill of Rights*

SECTION 1. (1) No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor shall any person be denied the equal protection of the laws.

(2) Private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation.

(3) The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue but upon

probable cause, to be determined by the judge after examination under oath or affirmation of the complainant and the witnesses he may produce, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

(4) The liberty of abode and of changing the same within the limits prescribed by law shall not be impaired.

(5) The privacy of communication and correspondence shall be inviolable except upon lawful order of the court or when public safety and order require otherwise.

(6) The right to form associations or societies for purposes not contrary to law shall not be abridged.

(7) No law shall be made respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, and the free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, without discrimination or preference, shall forever be allowed. No religious test shall be required for the exercise of civil or political rights.

(8) No law shall be passed abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and petition the Government for redress of grievances.

(9) No law granting a title of nobility shall be enacted, and no person holding any office of profit or trust shall, without the consent of the Congress of the Philippines, accept any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever from any foreign state.

(10) No law impairing the obligation of contracts shall be passed.

(11) No *ex post facto* law or bill of attainder shall be enacted.

(12) No person shall be imprisoned for debt or nonpayment of a poll tax.

(13) No involuntary servitude in any form shall exist except as a punish-

ment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted.

(14) The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended except in cases of invasion, insurrection, or rebellion, when the public safety requires it, in any of which events the same may be suspended wherever during such period the necessity for such suspension shall exist.

(15) No person shall be held to answer for a criminal offense without due process of law.

(16) All persons shall before conviction be bailable by sufficient sureties, except those charged with capital offenses when evidence of guilt is strong. Excessive bail shall not be required.

(17) In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall be presumed to be innocent until the contrary is proved, and shall enjoy the right to be heard by himself and counsel, to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation against him, to have a speedy and public trial, to meet the witnesses face to face, and to have compulsory process to secure the attendance of witnesses in his behalf.

(18) No person shall be compelled to be a witness against himself.

(19) Excessive fines shall not be imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted.

(20) No person shall be twice put in jeopardy of punishment for the same offense. If an act is punished by a law and an ordinance, conviction or acquittal under either shall constitute a bar to another prosecution for the same act.

(21) Free access to the courts shall not be denied to any person by reason of poverty.

ARTICLE IV.—*Citizenship*

SECTION 1. The following are citizens of the Philippines:

(1) Those who are citizens of the Philippine Islands at the time of the adoption of this Constitution.

(2) Those born in the Philippine Islands of foreign parents who, before the adoption of this Constitution, had been elected to public office in the Philippine Islands.

(3) Those whose fathers are citizens of the Philippines.

(4) Those whose mothers are citizens of the Philippines and, upon reaching the age of majority, elect Philippine citizenship.

(5) Those who are naturalized in accordance with law.

SEC. 2. Philippine citizenship may be lost or reacquired in the manner provided by law.

ARTICLE V.—*Suffrage*

SECTION 1. Suffrage may be exercised by male citizens of the Philippines not otherwise disqualified by law, who are twenty-one years of age or over and are able to read and write, and who shall have resided in the Philippines for one year and in the municipality wherein they propose to vote for at least six months preceding the election. The National Assembly shall extend the right of suffrage to women, if in a plebiscite which shall be held for that purpose within two years after the adoption of this Constitution, not less than three hundred thousand women possessing the necessary qualifications shall vote affirmatively on the question.

ARTICLE VI.—*Legislative Department*

SECTION 1. The Legislative power shall be vested in a Congress of the Philippines, which shall consist of a Senate and a House of Representatives.

SEC. 2. The Senate shall be composed of twenty-four Senators who shall be chosen at large by the qualified

electors of the Philippines, as may be provided by law.

SEC. 3. The term of office of Senators shall be six years and shall begin on the thirtieth day of December next following their election. The first Senators elected under this Constitution shall, in the manner provided by law, be divided equally into three groups, the Senators of the first group to serve for a term of six years; those of the second group, for four years; and those of the third group, for two years.

SEC. 4. No person shall be a Senator unless he be a natural-born citizen of the Philippines and, at the time of his election, is at least thirty-five years of age, a qualified elector, and a resident of the Philippines for not less than two years immediately prior to his election.

SEC. 5. The House of Representatives shall be composed of not more than one hundred and twenty Members who shall be apportioned among the several provinces as nearly as may be according to the number of their respective inhabitants, but each province shall have at least one Member. The Congress shall by law make an apportionment within three years after the return of every enumeration, and not otherwise. Until such apportionment shall have been made, the House of Representatives shall have the same number of Members as that fixed by law for the National Assembly, who shall be elected by the qualified electors from the present Assembly districts. Each representative district shall comprise, as far as practicable, contiguous and compact territory.

SEC. 6. The term of office of the Members of the House of Representatives shall be four years and shall begin on the thirtieth day of December next following their election.

SEC. 7. No person shall be a Member of the House of Representatives un-

less he be a natural-born citizen of the Philippines and, at the time of his election, is at least twenty-five years of age, a qualified elector, and a resident of the province in which he is chosen for not less than one year immediately prior to his election.

SEC. 8. (1) Elections for Senators and Members of the House of Representatives shall be held in the manner and on the dates fixed by law.

(2) In case of vacancy in the Senate or in the House of Representatives, a special election may be called to fill such vacancy in the manner prescribed by law, but the Senator or Member of the House of Representatives thus elected shall serve only for the unexpired term.

SEC. 9. The Congress shall convene in regular session once every year on the fourth Monday of January, unless a different date is fixed by law. It may be called in special session at any time by the President to consider general legislation or only such subjects as he may designate. No special session shall continue longer than thirty days and no regular session longer than one hundred days, exclusive of Sundays.

SEC. 10. (1) The Senate shall elect its President and the House of Representatives its Speaker.

Each House shall choose such other officers as may be required.

(2) A majority of each House shall constitute a quorum to do business, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day and may compel the attendance of absent Members in such manner and under such penalties as such House may provide.

(3) Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its Members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds of all its Members, expel a Member.

(4) Each House shall keep a Journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in its judgment require secrecy; and the *yays* and *nays* on any question shall, at the request of one-fifth of the Members present, be entered in the Journal.

(5) Neither House during the sessions of the Congress shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

SEC. 11. The Senate and the House of Representatives shall each have an Electoral Tribunal which shall be the sole judge of all contests relating to the election, returns, and qualifications of their respective Members. Each Electoral Tribunal shall be composed of nine Members, three of whom shall be Justices of the Supreme Court to be designated by the Chief Justice, and the remaining six shall be Members of the Senate or of the House of Representatives, as the case may be, who shall be chosen by each House, three upon nomination of the party having the largest number of votes and three of the party having the second largest number of votes therein. The senior Justice in each Electoral Tribunal shall be its Chairman.

SEC. 12. There shall be a Commission on Appointments consisting of twelve Senators and twelve Members of the House of Representatives, elected by each House, respectively, on the basis of proportional representation of the political parties therein. The President of the Senate shall be the Chairman ex-officio of the Commission, but shall not vote, except in case of tie.

SEC. 13. The Electoral Tribunals and the Commission on Appointments shall be constituted within thirty days after the Senate and the House of

Representatives shall have been organized with the election of their President and Speaker, respectively. The Commission on Appointments shall meet only while the Congress is in session, at the call of its Chairman or a majority of its Members, to discharge such powers and functions as are herein conferred upon it.

SEC. 14. The Senators and the Members of the House of Representatives shall, unless otherwise provided by law, receive an annual compensation of seven thousand two hundred pesos each, including per diems and other emoluments or allowances, and exclusive only of traveling expenses to and from their respective districts in the case of Members of the House of Representatives, and to and from their places of residence in the case of Senators, when attending sessions of the Congress. No increase in said compensation shall take effect until after the expiration of the full term of all the Members of the Senate and of the House of Representatives approving such increase. Until otherwise provided by law, the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall each receive an annual compensation of sixteen thousand pesos.

SEC. 15. The Senators and Members of the House of Representatives shall in all cases except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the sessions of the Congress, and in going to and returning from the same, and for any speech or debate therein, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

SEC. 16. No Senator or Member of the House of Representatives may hold any other office or employment in the Government without forfeiting his seat, nor shall any Senator or Member of the House of Representatives, during the

time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office which may have been created or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased while he was a Member of the Congress.

SEC. 17. No Senator or Member of the House of Representatives shall directly or indirectly be financially interested in any contract with the Government or any subdivision or instrumentality thereof, or in any franchise or special privilege granted by the Congress during his term of office. He shall not appear as counsel before the Electoral Tribunals or before any court in any civil case wherein the Government or any subdivision or instrumentality thereof is the adverse party, or in any criminal case wherein an officer or employee of the Government is accused of an offense committed in relation to his office, or collect any fee for his appearance in any administrative proceedings, or accept employment to intervene in any cause or matter where he may be called upon to act on account of his office. No Member of the Commission on Appointments shall appear as counsel before any court inferior to a collegiate court of appellate jurisdiction.

SEC. 18. All appropriation, revenue or tariff bills, bills authorizing increase of the public debt, bills of local application, and private bills, shall originate exclusively in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments.

SEC. 19. (1) The President shall submit within fifteen days of the opening of each regular session of the Congress a budget of receipts and expenditures, which shall be the basis of the general appropriation bill. The Congress may not increase the appropriations recommended by the President for the operation of the Government as specified in the Budget, except the

appropriations for the Congress and the Judicial Department. The form of the Budget and the information that it should contain shall be prescribed by law.

(2) No provision or enactment shall be embraced in the general appropriation bill unless it relates specifically to some particular appropriation therein; and any such provision or enactment shall be limited in its operation to such appropriation.

SEC. 20. (1) Every bill passed by the Congress shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President. If he approves the same, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it with his objections to the House where it originated, which shall enter the objections at large on its Journal and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of all the Members of such House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of all the Members of that House, it shall become a law. In all such cases, the votes of each House shall be determined by *yays* and *nays*, and the names of the Members voting for and against shall be entered on its Journal. If any bill shall not be returned by the President as herein provided within twenty days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall become a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall become a law unless vetoed by the President within thirty days after adjournment.

(2) The President shall have the power to veto any particular item or items of an appropriation bill, but the veto shall not affect the item or items to which he does not object. When a

provision of an appropriation bill affects one or more items of the same, the President cannot veto the provision without at the same time vetoing the particular item or items to which it relates. The item or items objected to shall not take effect except in the manner heretofore provided as to bills returned to the Congress without the approval of the President. If the veto refers to a bill or any item of an appropriation bill which appropriates a sum in excess of ten *per centum* of the total amount voted in the appropriation bill for the general expenses of the Government for the preceding year, or if it should refer to a bill authorizing an increase of the public debt, the same shall not become a law unless approved by three-fourths of all the Members of each House.

(3) The President shall have the power to veto any separate item or items in a revenue or tariff bill, and the item or items vetoed shall not take effect except in the manner provided as to bills vetoed by the President.

SEC. 21. (1) No bill which may be enacted into law shall embrace more than one subject which shall be expressed in the title of the bill.

(2) No bill shall be passed by either House unless it shall have been printed and copies thereof in its final form furnished its Members at least three calendar days prior to its passage, except when the President shall have certified to the necessity of its immediate enactment. Upon the last reading of a bill no amendment thereof shall be allowed, and the question upon its passage shall be taken immediately thereafter, and the *yays* and *nays* entered on the Journal.

SEC. 22. (1) The rule of taxation shall be uniform.

(2) The Congress may by law authorize the President, subject to such

limitations and restrictions as it may impose, to fix, within specified limits, tariff rates, import or export quotas, and tonnage and wharfage dues.

(3) Cemeteries, churches, and parsonages or convents appurtenant thereto, and all lands, buildings, and improvements used exclusively for religious, charitable, or educational purposes shall be exempt from taxation.

SEC. 23. (1) All money collected on any tax levied for a special purpose shall be treated as a special fund and paid out for such purpose only. If the purpose for which a special fund was created has been fulfilled or abandoned, the balance, if any, shall be transferred to the general funds of the Government.

(2) No money shall be paid out of the Treasury except in pursuance of an appropriation made by law.

(3) No public money or property shall ever be appropriated, applied, or used, directly or indirectly, for the use, benefit, or support of any sect, church, denomination, sectarian institution, or system of religion, or for the use, benefit, or support of any priest, preacher, minister, or other religious teacher or dignitary as such, except when such priest, preacher, minister, or dignitary is assigned to the armed forces or to any penal institution, orphanage, or leprosarium.

SEC. 24. The heads of departments upon their own initiative or upon the request of either House may appear before and be heard by such House on any matter pertaining to their departments, unless the public interest shall require otherwise and the President shall so state in writing.

SEC. 25. The Congress shall, with the concurrence of two-thirds of all the Members of each House, have the sole power to declare war.

SEC. 26. In times of war or other national emergency, the Congress may by law authorize the President, for a limited period and subject to such restrictions as it may prescribe, to promulgate rules and regulations to carry out a declared national policy.

ARTICLE VII.—*Executive Department*

SECTION 1. The Executive power shall be vested in a President of the Philippines.

SEC. 2. The President shall hold his office during a term of four years and, together with the Vice-President chosen for the same term, shall be elected by direct vote of the people. The returns of every election for President and Vice-President, duly certified by the board of canvassers of each province or city, shall be transmitted to the seat of the National Government, directed to the President of the Senate, who shall, in the presence of the Senate and the House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The persons respectively having the highest number of votes for President and Vice-President shall be declared elected; but in case two or more shall have an equal and the highest number of votes for either office, one of them shall be chosen President or Vice-President, as the case may be, by a majority vote of the Members of the Congress in joint session assembled.

SEC. 3. No person may be elected to the office of President or Vice-President unless he be a natural-born citizen of the Philippines, a qualified voter, forty years of age or over, and has been a resident of the Philippines for at least ten years immediately preceding the election.

SEC. 4. Elections for President and Vice-President shall be held once every four years on a date to be fixed by law.

The terms of the President and Vice-President shall end at noon on the thirtieth day of December following the expiration of four years after their election, and the terms of their successors shall begin from such time.

SEC. 5. No person shall serve as President for more than eight consecutive years. The period of such service shall be counted from the date he shall have commenced to act as President. Voluntary renunciation of the office for any length of time shall not be considered as an interruption in the continuity of the service of the incumbent for the full term for which he was elected.

SEC. 6. If, at the time fixed for the beginning of the term of the President, the President-elect shall have died, the Vice-President-elect shall become President. If a President shall not have been chosen before the time fixed for the beginning of his term, or if the President-elect shall have failed to qualify, then the Vice-President shall act as President until a President shall have qualified, and the Congress may by law provide for the case wherein neither a President-elect nor a Vice-President-elect shall have qualified, declaring who shall then act as President, or the manner in which one who is to act shall be selected, and such person shall act accordingly until a President or Vice-President shall have qualified.

SEC. 7. Before he enter on the execution of his office, the President shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully and conscientiously fulfill my duties as President of the Philippines, preserve and defend its Constitution, execute its laws, do justice to every man, and consecrate myself to the service of the Nation. So help me God." (In case of affirmation, last sentence will be omitted).

SEC. 8. In the event of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to dis-

charge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress shall by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

SEC. 9. The President shall have an official residence and receive a compensation to be ascertained by law which shall be neither increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the Government or any of its subdivisions or instrumentalities. Until the Congress shall provide otherwise, the President shall receive an annual salary of thirty thousand pesos. The Vice-President, when not acting as President, shall receive an annual compensation of fifteen thousand pesos until otherwise provided by law.

SEC. 10. (1) The President shall have control of all the executive departments, bureaus, or offices, exercise general supervision over all local governments as may be provided by law, and take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

(2) The President shall be commander-in-chief of all armed forces of the Philippines and, whenever it becomes necessary, he may call out such armed forces to prevent or suppress lawless violence, invasion, insurrection, or rebellion. In case of invasion, insurrection, or rebellion, or imminent danger thereof, when the public safety requires it, he may suspend the privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus*, or place the Philippines or any part thereof under martial law.

(3) The President shall nominate

and with the consent of the Commission on Appointments, shall appoint the heads of the executive departments and bureaus, officers of the Army from the rank of colonel, of the Navy and air forces from the rank of captain or commander, and all other officers of the Government whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and those whom he may be authorized by law to appoint; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of inferior officers, in the President alone, in the courts, or in the heads of departments.

(4) The President shall have the power to make appointments during the recess of the Congress, but such appointments shall be effective only until disapproval by the Commission on Appointments or until the next adjournment of the Congress.

(5) The President shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Nation and recommend to its consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient.

(6) The President shall have the power to grant reprieves, commutations, and pardons, and remit fines and forfeitures, after conviction, for all offenses, except in cases of impeachment, upon such conditions and with such restrictions and limitations as he may deem proper to impose. He shall have the power to grant amnesty with the concurrence of the Congress.

(7) The President shall have the power, with the concurrence of two-thirds of all the Members of the Senate, to make treaties, and with the consent of the Commission on Appointments, he shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls. He shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers duly accredited to the Government of the Philippines.

SEC. 11. (1) The executive departments of the present Government of the Philippine Islands shall continue as now authorized by law until the Congress shall provide otherwise.

(2) The heads of departments and chiefs of bureaus or offices and their assistants shall not, during their continuance in office, engage in the practice of any profession, or intervene, directly or indirectly, in the management or control of any private enterprise which in any way may be affected by the functions of their office; nor shall they, directly or indirectly, be financially interested in any contract with the Government, or any subdivision or instrumentality thereof.

(3) The President may appoint the Vice-President as a member of his cabinet and also as head of an executive department.

ARTICLE VIII.—*Judicial Department*

SECTION 1. The Judicial power shall be vested in one Supreme Court and in such inferior courts as may be established by law.

SEC. 2. The Congress shall have the power to define, prescribe, and apportion the jurisdiction of the various courts, but may not deprive the Supreme Court of its original jurisdiction over cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, nor of its jurisdiction to review, revise, reverse, modify, or affirm on appeal, certiorari, or writ of error, as the law or the rules of court may provide, final judgments and decrees of inferior courts in—

(1) All cases in which the constitutionality or validity of any treaty, law, ordinance, or executive order or regulations is in question.

(2) All cases involving the legality of any tax, impost, assessment, or toll,

or any penalty imposed in relation thereto.

(3) All cases in which the jurisdiction of any trial court is in issue.

(4) All criminal cases in which the penalty imposed is death or life imprisonment.

(5) All cases in which an error or question of law is involved.

SEC. 3. Until the Congress shall provide otherwise, the Supreme Court shall have such original and appellate jurisdiction as may be possessed and exercised by the Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands at the time of the adoption of this Constitution. The original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court shall include all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls.

SEC. 4. The Supreme Court shall be composed of a Chief Justice and ten Associate Justices and may sit either *in banc* or in two divisions unless otherwise provided by law.

SEC. 5. The members of the Supreme Court and all judges of inferior courts shall be appointed by the President with the consent of the Commission on Appointments.

SEC. 6. No person may be appointed member of the Supreme Court unless he has been five years a citizen of the Philippines, is at least forty years of age, and has for ten years or more been a judge of a court of record or engaged in the practice of law in the Philippines.

SEC. 7. No judge appointed for a particular district shall be designated or transferred to another district without the approval of the Supreme Court. The Congress shall by law determine the residence of judges of inferior courts.

SEC. 8. The Congress shall prescribe the qualifications of judges of inferior

courts, but no person may be appointed judge of any such courts unless he is a citizen of the Philippines and has been admitted to the practice of law in the Philippines.

SEC. 9. The members of the Supreme Court and all judges of inferior courts shall hold office during good behavior, until they reach the age of seventy years, or become incapacitated to discharge the duties of their office. They shall receive such compensation as may be fixed by law, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office. Until the Congress shall provide otherwise, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall receive an annual compensation of sixteen thousand pesos, and each Associate Justice, fifteen thousand pesos.

SEC. 10. All cases involving the constitutionality of a treaty or law shall be heard and decided by the Supreme Court *in banc*, and no treaty or law may be declared unconstitutional without the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members of the Court.

SEC. 11. The conclusions of the Supreme Court in any case submitted to it for decision shall be reached in consultation before the case is assigned to a Justice for the writing of the opinion of the Court. Any Justice dissenting from a decision shall state the reasons for his dissent.

SEC. 12. No decision shall be rendered by any court of record without expressing therein clearly and distinctly the facts and the law on which it is based.

SEC. 13. The Supreme Court shall have the power to promulgate rules concerning pleading, practice, and procedure in all courts, and the admission to the practice of law. Said rules shall be uniform for all courts of the same grade and shall not diminish, increase, or modify substantive rights. The exist-

ing laws on pleading, practice, and procedure are hereby repealed as statutes, and are declared Rules of Courts, subject to the power of the Supreme Court to alter and modify the same. The Congress shall have the power to repeal, alter, or supplement the rules concerning pleading, practice, and procedure, and the admission to the practice of law in the Philippines.

ARTICLE IX.—*Impeachment*

SECTION 1. The President, the Vice-President, the Justices of the Supreme Court, and the Auditor General, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, culpable violation of the Constitution, treason, bribery, or other high crimes.

SEC. 2. The House of Representatives, by a vote of two-thirds of all its members, shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SEC. 3. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, the Senators shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the Philippines is on trial, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall preside. No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of three-fourths of all the Members of the Senate.

SEC. 4. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the Government of the Philippines, but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to prosecution, trial, and punishment, according to law.

ARTICLE X.—*Commission on Elections*

SECTION 1. There shall be an independent Commission on Elections

composed of a Chairman and two other Members to be appointed by the President with the consent of the Commission on Appointments, who shall hold office for a term of nine years and may not be reappointed. Of the Members of the Commission first appointed, one shall hold office for nine years, another for six years, and the third for three years. The Chairman and the other Members of the Commission on Elections may be removed from office only by impeachment in the manner provided in this Constitution.

Until the Congress shall provide otherwise, the Chairman of the Commission shall receive an annual salary of twelve thousand pesos, and the other Members, ten thousand pesos each. Their salaries shall be neither increased nor diminished during their term of office.

SEC. 2. The Commission on Elections shall have exclusive charge of the enforcement and administration of all laws relative to the conduct of elections and shall exercise all other functions which may be conferred upon it by law. It shall decide, save those involving the right to vote, all administrative questions, affecting elections, including the determination of the number and location of polling places, and the appointment of election inspectors and of other election officials. All law enforcement agencies and instrumentalities of the Government, when so required by the Commission, shall act as its deputies for the purpose of insuring free, orderly, and honest elections. The decisions, orders, and rulings of the Commission shall be subject to review by the Supreme Court.

No pardon, parole, or suspension of sentence for the violation of any election law may be granted without the favorable recommendation of the Commission.

SEC. 3. The Chairman and Members of the Commission on Elections shall not, during their continuance in office, engage in the practice of any profession, or intervene, directly or indirectly, in the management or control of any private enterprise which in any way may be affected by the functions of their office; nor shall they, directly or indirectly, be financially interested in any contract with the Government or any subdivision or instrumentality thereof.

SEC. 4. The Commission on Elections shall submit to the President and the Congress, following each election, a report on the manner in which such election was conducted.

ARTICLE XI.—*General Auditing Office*

SECTION 1. There shall be a General Auditing Office under the direction and control of an Auditor General, who shall hold office for a term of ten years and may not be reappointed. The Auditor General shall be appointed by the President with the consent of the Commission on Appointments, and shall receive an annual compensation to be fixed by law which shall not be diminished during his continuance in office. Until the Congress shall provide otherwise, the Auditor General shall receive an annual compensation of twelve thousand pesos.

SEC. 2. The Auditor General shall examine, audit, and settle all accounts pertaining to the revenues and receipts from whatever source, including trust funds derived from bond issues; and audit, in accordance with law and administrative regulations, all expenditures of funds or property pertaining to or held in trust by the Government or the provinces or municipalities thereof. He shall keep the general accounts of the Government and preserve the vouchers pertaining thereto. It shall

be the duty of the Auditor General to bring to the attention of the proper administrative officer expenditures of funds or property which, in his opinion, are irregular, unnecessary, excessive, or extravagant. He shall also perform such other functions as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 3. The decisions of the Auditor General shall be rendered within the time fixed by law, and the same may be appealed to the President whose action shall be final. When the aggrieved party is a private person or entity, an appeal from the decision of the Auditor General may be taken directly to a court of record in the manner provided by law.

SEC. 4. The Auditor General shall submit to the President and the Congress an annual report covering the financial condition and operations of the Government, and such other reports as may be required.

ARTICLE XII.—*Civil Service*

SECTION 1. A Civil Service embracing all branches and subdivisions of the Government shall be provided by law. Appointments in the Civil Service, except as to those which are policy-determining, primarily confidential or highly technical in nature, shall be made only according to merit and fitness, to be determined as far as practicable by competitive examination.

SEC. 2. Officers and employees in the Civil Service, including members of the armed forces, shall not engage directly or indirectly in partisan political activities or take part in any election except to vote.

SEC. 3. No officer or employee of the Government shall receive additional or double compensation unless specifically authorized by law.

SEC. 4. No officer or employee in

the Civil Service shall be removed or suspended except for cause as provided by law.

ARTICLE XIII.—*Conservation and Utilization of Natural Resources*

SECTION 1. All agricultural, timber, and mineral lands of the public domain, waters, minerals, coal, petroleum, and other mineral oils, all forces of potential energy, and other natural resources of the Philippines belong to the State, and their disposition, exploitation, development, or utilization shall be limited to citizens of the Philippines, or to corporations or associations at least sixty *per centum* of the capital of which is owned by such citizens, subject to any existing right, grant, lease, or concession at the time of the inauguration of the Government established under this Constitution. Natural resources, with the exception of public agricultural land, shall not be alienated, and no license, concession, or lease for the exploitation, development, or utilization of any of the natural resources shall be granted for a period exceeding twenty-five years, renewable for another twenty-five years, except as to water rights for irrigation, water supply, fisheries, or industrial uses other than the development of water power, in which cases beneficial use may be the measure and the limit of the grant.

SEC. 2. No private corporation or association may acquire, lease, or hold public agricultural lands in excess of one thousand and twenty-four hectares, nor may any individual acquire such lands by purchase in excess of one hundred and forty-four hectares, or by lease in excess of one thousand and twenty-four hectares, or by homestead in excess of twenty-four hectares. Lands adapted to grazing, not exceeding two thousand hectares, may be leased to an

individual, private corporation, or association.

SEC. 3. The Congress may determine by law the size of private agricultural land which individuals, corporations, or associations may acquire and hold, subject to rights existing prior to the enactment of such law.

SEC. 4. The Congress may authorize, upon payment of just compensation, the expropriation of lands to be subdivided into small lots and conveyed at cost to individuals.

SEC. 5. Save in cases of hereditary succession, no private agricultural land shall be transferred or assigned except to individuals, corporations, or associations qualified to acquire or hold lands of the public domain in the Philippines.

SEC. 6. The State may, in the interest of national welfare and defense, establish and operate industries and means of transportation and communication, and, upon payment of just compensation, transfer to public ownership utilities and other private enterprises to be operated by the Government.

ARTICLE XIV.—*General Provisions*

SECTION 1. The flag of the Philippines shall be red, white, and blue, with a sun and three stars, as consecrated and honored by the people and recognized by law.

SEC. 2. All public officers and members of the armed forces shall take an oath to support and defend the Constitution.

SEC. 3. The Congress shall take steps toward the development and adoption of a common national language based on one of the existing native languages. Until otherwise provided by law, English and Spanish shall continue as official languages.

SEC. 4. The State shall promote scientific research and invention. Arts and letters shall be under its patronage. The exclusive right to writings and inventions shall be secured to authors and inventors for a limited period.

SEC. 5. All educational institutions shall be under the supervision of and subject to regulation by the State. The Government shall establish and maintain a complete and adequate system of public education, and shall provide at least free public primary instruction, and citizenship training to adult citizens. All schools shall aim to develop moral character, personal discipline, civic conscience, and vocational efficiency, and to teach the duties of citizenship. Optional religious instruction shall be maintained in the public schools as now authorized by law. Universities established by the State shall enjoy academic freedom. The State shall create scholarships in arts, science, and letters for specially gifted citizens.

SEC. 6. The State shall afford protection to labor, especially to working women and minors, and shall regulate the relations between landowner and tenant, and between labor and capital in industry and in agriculture. The State may provide for compulsory arbitration.

SEC. 7. The Congress shall not, except by general law, provide for the formation, organization, or regulation of private corporations, unless such corporations are owned or controlled by the Government or any subdivision or instrumentality thereof.

SEC. 8. No franchise, certificate, or any other form of authorization for the operation of a public utility shall be granted except to citizens of the Philippines or to corporations or other entities organized under the laws of the Philippines, sixty *per centum* of the

capital of which is owned by citizens of the Philippines, nor shall such franchise, certificate, or authorization be exclusive in character or for a longer period than fifty years. No franchise or right shall be granted to any individual, firm, or corporation, except under the condition that it shall be subject to amendment, alteration, or repeal by the Congress when the public interest so requires.

SEC. 9. The Government shall organize and maintain a national police force to preserve public order and enforce the law.

SEC. 10. This Constitution shall be officially promulgated in English and Spanish, but in case of conflict the English text shall prevail.

ARTICLE XV.—*Amendments*

SECTION 1. The Congress in joint session assembled, by a vote of three fourths of all the Members of the Senate and of the House of Representatives voting separately, may propose amendments to this Constitution or call a convention for that purpose. Such amendments shall be valid as part of this Constitution when approved by a majority of the votes cast at an election at which the amendments are submitted to the people for their ratification.

ARTICLE XVI.—*Transitory Provisions*

SECTION 1. The first election of the officers provided in this Constitution and the inauguration of the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines shall take place as provided in Public Act Numbered One hundred and twenty-seven of the Congress of the United States, approved March twenty-four, nineteen hundred and thirty-four.

SEC. 2. All laws of the Philippine Islands shall continue in force until

the inauguration of the Commonwealth of the Philippines; thereafter, such laws shall remain operative, unless inconsistent with this Constitution, until amended, altered, modified, or repealed by the Congress of the Philippines, and all references in such laws to the Government or officials of the Philippine Islands shall be construed, in so far as applicable, to refer to the Government and corresponding officials under this Constitution.

SEC. 3. All courts existing at the time of the adoption of this Constitution shall continue and exercise their jurisdiction, until otherwise provided by law in accordance with this Constitution, and all cases, civil and criminal, pending in said courts, shall be heard, tried, and determined under the laws then in force.

SEC. 4. All officers and employees in the existing Government of the Philippine Islands shall continue in office until the Congress shall provide otherwise, but all officers whose appointments are by this Constitution vested in the President shall vacate their respective offices upon the appointment and qualification of their successors, if such appointment is made within a period of one year from the date of the inauguration of the Commonwealth of the Philippines.

SEC. 5. The members of the House of Representatives for the Mountain Province shall be elected as may be provided by law. The voters of municipalities and municipal districts formerly belonging to a special province and now forming part of regular provinces shall vote in the election for Members of the House of Representatives in such districts as may be provided by law.

SEC. 6. The provisions of this Constitution, except those contained in this article and in Article V, and those

which refer to the election and qualifications of officers to be elected under this Constitution, shall not take effect until the inauguration of the Commonwealth of the Philippines.

ARTICLE XVII.—*Special Provisions Effective upon the Proclamation of the Independence of the Philippines.*

SECTION 1. Upon the proclamation of the President of the United States recognizing the independence of the Philippines—

(1) The property rights of the United States and the Philippines shall be promptly adjusted and settled, and all existing property rights of citizens or corporations of the United States shall be acknowledged, respected, and safeguarded to the same extent as property rights of citizens of the Philippines.

(2) The officials elected and serving under this Constitution shall be constitutional officers of the free and independent Government of the Philippines and qualified to function in all respects as if elected directly under such Government, and shall serve their full terms of office as prescribed in this Constitution.

(3) The debts and liabilities of the Philippines, its provinces, cities, municipalities, and instrumentalities, which shall be valid and subsisting at the time of the final and complete withdrawal of the sovereignty of the United States, shall be assumed by the free and independent Government of the Philippines; and where bonds have been issued under authority of an Act of Congress of the United States by the Philippine Islands, or any province, city, or municipality therein, the Government of the Philippines will make adequate provision for the necessary funds for the payment of interest and principal, and such obligations shall be a first lien on all taxes collected.

(4) The Government of the Philippines will assume all continuing obligations of the United States under the Treaty of Peace with Spain ceding the Philippine Islands to the United States.

(5) The Government of the Philippines will embody the foregoing provisions of this article [except subsection (2)] in a treaty with the United States.

ARTICLE XVIII.—*The Commonwealth and the Republic*

SECTION 1. The government established by this Constitution shall be known as the Commonwealth of the Philippines. Upon the final and complete withdrawal of the sovereignty of the United States and the proclamation of Philippine independence, the Commonwealth of the Philippines shall thenceforth be known as the Republic of the Philippines.

ORDINANCE APPENDED TO THE CONSTITUTION

SECTION 1. Notwithstanding the provisions of the foregoing Constitution, pending the final and complete withdrawal of the sovereignty of the United States over the Philippines—

(1) All citizens of the Philippines shall owe allegiance to the United States.

(2) Every officer of the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines shall, before entering upon the discharge of his duties, take and subscribe an oath of office, declaring, among other things, that he recognizes and accepts the supreme authority of and will maintain true faith and allegiance to the United States.

(3) Absolute toleration of religious sentiment shall be secured and no inhabitant or religious organization shall

be molested in person or property on account of religious belief or mode of worship.

(4) Property owned by the United States, cemeteries, churches, and parsonages or convents appurtenant thereto, and all lands, buildings, and improvements used exclusively for religious, charitable, or educational purposes shall be exempt from taxation.

(5) Trade relations between the Philippines and the United States shall be upon the basis prescribed in section six of Public Act Numbered One hundred and twenty-seven of the Congress of the United States approved March twenty-four, nineteen hundred and thirty-four, as amended by the Act of Congress of the United States, approved August seven, nineteen hundred and thirty-nine.

(6) The public debt of the Philippines and its subordinate branches shall not exceed limits now or hereafter fixed by the Congress of the United States, and no loans shall be contracted in foreign countries without the approval of the President of the United States.

(7) The debts, liabilities, and obligations of the present Government of the Philippine Islands, its provinces, municipalities, and instrumentalities, valid and subsisting at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, shall be assumed and paid by the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines.

(8) The Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines shall establish and maintain an adequate system of public schools, primarily conducted in the English language.

(9) Acts affecting currency, coinage, imports, exports, and immigration shall not become law until approved by the President of the United States.

(10) Foreign affairs shall be under the direct supervision and control of the United States.

(11) All acts passed by the Congress of the Philippines shall be reported to the Congress of the United States.

(12) The Philippines recognizes the right of the United States to expropriate property for public uses, to maintain military and other reservations and armed forces in the Philippines, and, upon order of the President of the United States, to call into the service of such armed forces all military forces organized by the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines.

(13) The decisions of the courts of the Philippines shall be subject to review by the Supreme Court of the United States as now provided by law, and such review shall also extend to all cases involving the Constitution of the Philippines.

(14) Appeals from decisions of the Auditor General may be taken to the President of the United States.

(15) The United States may, by Presidential proclamation, exercise the right to intervene for the preservation of the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines and for the maintenance of the Government as provided in the Constitution thereof, and for the protection of life, property, and individual liberty and for the discharge of Government obligations under and in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

(16) The authority of the United States High Commissioner to the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines as provided in Public Act Numbered One hundred and twenty-seven of the Congress of the United States approved March twenty-four, nineteen hundred and thirty-four, is hereby recognized.

(17) Citizens and corporations of the United States shall enjoy in the Commonwealth of the Philippines all the civil rights of the citizens and corporations, respectively, thereof.

(18) Every duly adopted amendment to the Constitution of the Philippines shall be submitted to the President of the United States for approval. If the President approve the amendment or if the President fail to disapprove such amendment within six months from the time of its submission, the amendment shall take effect as a part of such Constitution.

(19) The President of the United States shall have authority to suspend the taking effect of or the operation of any law, contract, or executive order of the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, which in his judgment will result in a failure of the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines to fulfill its contracts, or to meet its bonded indebtedness and interest thereon or to provide for its sinking funds, or which seems likely to impair the reserves for the protection of the currency of the Philippines, or which in his judgment will violate international obligations of the United States.

(20) The President of the Commonwealth of the Philippines shall make an annual report to the President and Congress of the United States of the proceedings and operations of the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines and shall make such other reports as the President or Congress may request.

SEC. 2. Pending the final and complete withdrawal of the sovereignty of the United States over the Philippines, there shall be a Resident Commissioner of the Philippines to the United States who shall be appointed by the President of the Commonwealth of the Philippines with the consent of the Com-

mission on Appointments. The powers and duties of the Resident Commissioner shall be as provided in section seven, paragraph five of Public Act Numbered One hundred and twenty-seven of the Congress of the United States, approved March twenty-four, nineteen hundred and thirty-four, together with such other duties as the Congress of the Philippines may determine. The qualifications, compensation, and expenses of the Resident Commissioner shall be fixed by law.

SEC. 3. All other provisions of Public Act Numbered One hundred and twenty-seven of the Congress of the United States, approved March twenty-four, nineteen hundred and thirty-four, as amended by the Act of Congress of the United States, approved August seven, nineteen hundred and thirty-nine, applicable to the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines are hereby made a part of this Ordinance as if such provisions were expressly inserted therein.